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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 264 BOMBAY: FRIDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Nov.	MOOLTAN	..	20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIA X	..	7,822
24th ,,	DELTA	..	8,967
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA X	10,94
8th ,,	MALOJA	..	20,700
15th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR	..	8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA	..	10,992
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X	..	11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY	..	7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA	..	8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X	..	11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §	..	10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA	..	10,402
8th ,,	MOREA X	..	10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,822
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
5th April.	NALDERA X	..	15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	.. Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA	..	10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
§ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
16th Nov. ..	MODASA	8,986
30th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec. ..	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan. ..	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb. ..	DALGOMA*	5,800
22nd ,, ..	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA	8,360
4th April..	MANELA	8,303
18th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

13th Nov.	SOUDAN†	..	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA†	..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	..	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,996
21st February	SICILIA †	..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
13th Nov. ..	SOUDAN ..	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "NARKUNDA."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
9th Nov. ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
10th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
12th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
14th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa
15th ,, ..	BARJORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passenger may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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AND
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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169
Telephone No. 1625.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAE SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrivel.	Dep-
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	31st Oct.	10th Nov.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec.	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	19th Dec.	2nd Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
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Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
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Agents,
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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300 000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
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Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
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INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
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Manager.

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Managing Director

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ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	21,60,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,64,225
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59,82,112
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
60, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yiculo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Haakow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
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R. B. HYND,
Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd).

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVED FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Allahabad, Bombay, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office Chaudausi, Fyzabad, Hapur, Hathras, Lucknow City Offie, Lyallpur Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur Shahejanpur.
CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposits account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
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Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
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Insure under an Endowment Policy
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Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
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Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late
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Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc., executed to order.

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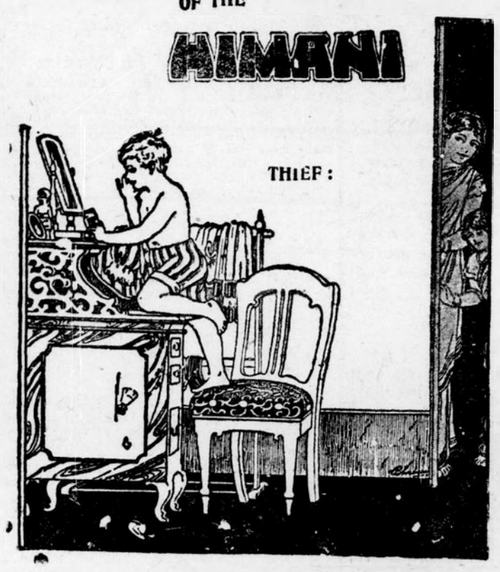
SMART CAPTURE OF THE HIMANI



Baby liked Himani so much that when at noon mummy was asleep—he entered her boudoir and applied it lavishly on his pretty face—the sister saw it and called Mother. The explanation is that it is so, so Soothing and comfortable that it is Irresistible!

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by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
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N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof wil be adduced?

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PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a specialty.

WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY.

DEMAND

Morinaga "Peace" Speciality.

RUN TO

Stockists:—

Messrs. ABDULHUSSEIN NAZRALLY & Co.

7, Bhajipala Lane, BOMBAY.

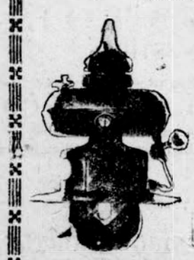
Sole Agents:—

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 10/-only. Postage extra.
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALISTS.
Near Terminus, Girgaum

Smallest New Arc Lamp.



Burns Ordinary Kerosine Oil Light & Handy Pattern.
Low Consumption Simple Reliable.
Price .. .. on application
AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES, HEATERS AND HOT WATER BOILERS,
To burn coal or wood fuel.

Also Blue Flame Wickless oil Stoves & Ovens.
CLUBWALLA & CO.,
10, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT .. .. BOMBAY.

NOVELTY AND UTILITY
are the key notes of our manufactures which are Cookers, Brass churns, Charkhas Water-heaters etc: catalogue free on Request
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
Near West-End Cinema, Girgaum,
BOMBAY No. 4

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE,
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
Grant Road, BOMBAY,
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their name and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GUJRATI AND MARATHI COMPOSITOR. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply Messrs. DASTUR AND CO., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road.
A 18015

WANTED—APPLICANTS seeking employments to consult (enclosing one anna stamp) with KAPOOR & CO., EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIERS, Fatehpuri Road, DELHI.
A R8919

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced man as Manager for Up-country Ginning and Pressing Factory. Parsee preferred. Apply sharp. Box No. 9801 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1802

M. B.B.S. or L. M. & S. LADY DOCTOR for Palanpur Female Hospital. Pay Rs. 250—20—350 with Free Quarters. Apply SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 225, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R8923

WANTED—CONTRACTORS to level, metal, light, etc., the Lane in Fanaswadi as required by Municipality. For particulars, see HIRALAL RANCHHODDAS MUNIM, No. 2, Cavel, opposite Vandravalas Building, Dadisett Agiari Lane.
A R8904

WANTED—PUPILS to learn SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING. Expert Tuition with low Fees. Special Classes for Ladies under Lady Teachers. Apply Mr. KOLAH, Sultan Munzil, Chandanwadi, near Chira Bazaar.
A R8918

WANTED—AGENTS to sell Bengal Coal on a monthly salary of Rs. 51, plus commission. Bank or Government security for Rs. 1,000 necessary. Apply for particulars to S. DEVON & CO., 81, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A18027

WANTED—An experienced, honest and hard-working SUPERINTENDENT for Shri Vankaner E. A. Boarding House. Candidates should apply stating maximum salary, qualifications and experience to the PRESIDENT with the word "Application" on the envelope, before 20th November, 1923. B. D. SHETH, Hon. Chief Secretary. Vankaner, 26th October 1923.
A R8912

WHY has that new man secured PROMOTION before one of us? Because he had the wisdom to study SHORTHAND (40 days' Course) Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Salesmanship, Business Routine, Filing, General Commercial Knowledge, in LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Apply, sharp, The SECRETARY, the College Premises 283, Hornby Road.
A R8921

WANTED—On the temporary establishment, a CHIEF STORE CLERK, having good experience in Railway Stores. Salary up to Rs. 160 per mensem, according to qualifications. Security Deposit of Rupees equal to 3 months' salary will be recovered; (half in cash in advance and the balance will be recovered by monthly instalments of 1/5th of salary). Apply to the BRIDGE ENGINEER, Construction, Panjoo, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Post Office Bhayndar, Thana District, Bombay Presidency.
A 17996

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accomodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—A few convenient AIRY OFFICES in the Union Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Lift available. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to UNION BANK.
C18024

BLOCKS—Comfortable and airy at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas Iron Works. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI & CO. Tel. No. 1697. Bombay.
R8866

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE A HOUSE, containing if possible two blocks, situated in a good locality. Write, stating lowest terms, to Box No. 9805, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R8905

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND near New Cotton Depot, Sewri, most suitable for erecting Cotton Godowns, are available for leasing on favourable terms. Apply for further particulars to ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED, Esq., A.R.I.B.A. (Lon.), Architect, Engineer and Surveyor, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
G R8915

HOTELS.

HOTEL WINDSOR
MONTE-CARLO.

The most Popular and High Class Hotel, of Monte-Carlo

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

CALCUTTA HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
Switzerland,
The Belvedere

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 13 to 20.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Now opened for the season 1923, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills. Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—Lucknow.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily, Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
B

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by local training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh medicines and accessories at very moderate prices. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. K. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
R8873

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—DANZIG 1923, 1000m. to 500000m. 7 values 12as. 1000000m. to 5000000m provisionals 4 values 15as. All mint. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 18031

WRITE now for our List of Prophylactic Specialities against Venereal Diseases etc. Read Prof. Karve's books on Birth Control, and the Prevention of Venereal Diseases, Re. 1 each THE RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Bdg., Opp. Portuguese Church, Girgaum.
L R8821

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Brand new Canoe Victoria and Landaulette at Dadabhoy Ruttonji Carriage and motor-body builder. Oppt. Kandavari, inside Gaiwari, Girgaum. Also English carriages for sale.
N R8846.

FINANCIAL.

TECHNICAL CHEMISTRY STUDENT wants LOAN Rs. 900 to complete course, ending March, 1925. Guarantee service or repayment. Excellent references. Please write to G K S, c/o PRINCIPAL, Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay.
R R8917

WANTED—Rupees 25,000 for a period of three years to a owner of well-known Printing Press of Bombay. Annual interest of 6 per cent. and share 4 annas in a rupee. Guarantee to pay the balance if the share amount will not come to Rs. 2'500 annually. Apply Box No. 9806, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R8913

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A bundle of Currency Notes of Rs. 1,195 (11 notes of Rs. 100 each; 9 notes of Rs. 10 each and note of Rs. 5), is LOST on Tuesday, the 6th November, between 3 and 4 p.m., from Bank of India to Kalbadevi Road in tramway or on the road. Finder will be rewarded Rs. 50, LALBHAN MANGA, Motor Driver, 282, Kalbadevi Road 8th November.
PB M8924

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEOCURO IS THE TESTED GERMAN remedy for Malarial Fever.

EVERY CAPSULE GUARANTEED.

PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO. SHIRKEY BLDGS., Hornby Road. (Adjoining Evans Frasser and Co.)
SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
12680

LINSEED OIL, double boiled, genuine, manufactured in a first class mill in Cawnpore, fitted with up-to-date plant. Agents and dealers apply for terms. THE CAWNPORE LINSEED OIL MILLS, Cawnpore.
T R8773

SANDSTONE QUARRIES FOR LEASE IN THE C.P.—About six good quarries giving large quantities of both Block and Flag Stones suitable for all building purposes. Longest lead about 3 miles to Railway Station. Cartage between 0-2-6 to three annas per cubic foot. Quarrymen and Cartmen available for immediate work. Large local sales and export within 200 miles. Splendid opportunity for small capitalist—every facility given. Lease money required per Season Rupees Seven Thousand (7,000) only payable in four equal instalments. Further particulars on application to Box No. 9803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R8900

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1986.

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length (7½ yards by 24 inches) Rs. 2 per Coat Length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10 Silk Embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3/2/0 each. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2/12/0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8891

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, latest ...	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 100, Remington 8.	100
Senta Portable with Case (German)	100
Remington Portable, Almost New	165
Remington No. 11, Fiscap.	150
Oliver No. 3, 75, No. 9 Slightly-used	175
Multiplex Hammond Portable like new ...	185
Yost 20, latest Rs. 100, Gujerati Remington 9.	165
Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters.	

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7 75,	90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95, 120,	125
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	175
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	190
Underwood 5 latest Rs. 190, Brief 125,	190
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, 9,	175
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 10, Brief 240, 11, Brief	210
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	100
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	200
Gujerati Remington 9, little used.	190
Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers, Repairs.	

NICOLLS and COMPANY, Typewriter Experts Opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

REQUIRED—5 H.-P. MOTOR, 460 Volts, Direct Current, new or nearly new. Apply Box No. 9807, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R8920

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Leucoderma and White Patches perfectly cured in a week, if not, price refunded. Big tin Rs. 7. Small Rs. 4 only. FAQIRI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 5, Lakeria Sarai (Darbhanga.).
R8847

PROSELDIS EFFERVESCING TABLET for Ladies: Recommended by Miss Etti Rout. Write RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Building, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.
R8884

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified shee advertisement columns.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Pier, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd November, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1923.
II—To declare a Dividend.
III—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
V—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 16th November, 1923, to FRIDAY, 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 10th October, 1923.
C18010

NOTICE.

RE: VIROHOLI TOWN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

A MEETING of the members of the above Society will be held at the office of the Liquidator at 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay, near Badham Pile and Co Ltd., on Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of distributing the amount lying in the Bank to the credit of the Society amongst the members and for finally winding up the Society.

All members of the Society are requested to attend the above meeting.

F. J. GINWALA.
Liquidator, of Viriholi Town Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1923.
Address:—
5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay.
C17998

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an Auction for the sale of the under noted quantities of timber and sawn material at the Divgi Depot (2 miles from Kumta) of Kumta Range and Honawar (Mallukurve) on the seashore near Honawar and Kasarkod Depots of the Honawar Range on the 17th November, 1923 and following days (at Divgi) and on the 19th November 1923 and onwards at (Honawar and Kasarkod Depots).

Name of Depot.	Kind.	Estimated quantity.
		Tons
Divgi	Junglewood logs	350
	Sissum ,, ...	26
	Teak ,, ...	150
	Sawn material	30
Honawar	Junglewood logs	174½
	Teak rejected Sleepers 6' ..	9
	Do. Boards 4' to 16'x 10"x 1"	2½
	Do. Do. 4' to 11'x 8"x 1"	½
	Do. Scantlings 6' to 14'x 4" to 6"x 3" to 5" ..	1½
Kasarkod	Junglewood boards and pillars	30
	Off cuts	50
	Henneral logs	40

25 per cent. of the purchase price must be paid in on the day of the bid and the balance within a period of 3 months failing which the material will at once be resold at the bidder's risk.

M. S. TUGGERSE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
S. D. Kanara.

Honawar, 27th October, 1923.
C17992

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with the consent of the Central Bank of India Limited, the time within which the holders of shares in the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, other than dissentient shareholders, may apply for the allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited in terms of the Notice of the 18th August, 1923, issued by the undersigned is extended, so far as shareholders resident in India are concerned, from the 6th day of November, 1923, to the 6th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1923, by which day applications for allotment should be received by the undersigned Liquidators at the address given below.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1923

ANGUS GILCHRIST.
S. B. BILLIMORIA.
KAIKHOSRU N. CHANDABHOY
SHAPURJI NOWROJI GUZDER.
Liquidators.

The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited.
Address:—
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
C18022

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar
THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

GRAIN and SEEDS and goods appertaining thereto may now be booked to and from Grain Depot Station on this Railway from and to other Railways in consignments of any size, at exactly the same rates as to and from Wadi Bunder and Carnac Bridge. The local charges hitherto levied on such consignments on this Railway have been cancelled.

Storage accommodation is also available at Grain Depot on application to the undersigned.

J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.

Nicol Road Bombay
6th November, 1923.
C18013

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Lunacy Act No. 4 of 1912
and
In the matter of Naranjee Waghji, an alleged Lunatic.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—Either wholly or in part a large Godown at Dana Bunder, facing Sholapur Street and Poona Street.

Apply to the undersigned.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver and Manager.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C17986

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the consent decree dated the 7th day of July, 1922, and made in suit No. 1757 of 1920 (Anna Quiteria Ferreira and others plaintiffs versus Joseph Anthony Ferreira and others defendants), the undermentioned immoveable properties, situate at Manori in Salsette in the Thana District and some outstandings of the estate of Pedro Joao Ferreira hereunder mentioned will be sold by Public Auction by Mr. Dominic J. Ferreira at the office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of December, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

LOT I.—All those pieces or parcels of Gavthan land or ground lying being and situate at Manori, containing by admeasurement 885 square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings (being the family house and outhouses) and a well and trees, etc., thereon and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East partly by Khartan and partly by the property of Sowari, wife of Sowar Koli, on or towards the West by a public road, on or towards the North by the property of one Fransha Marcellino Ferreira on or towards the South partly by the Tavern House (Lot II) and partly by the property of the said Sowari.

LOT II.—All that piece or parcel of Gavthan land or ground, lying being and situate at Manori, containing by admeasurement 156 4/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the building standing thereon known as the Tavern House and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Sowari, wife of Sowar Koli, on or towards the West by a public road, on or towards the North by the Family House (In Lot I) and on or towards the South by the public road.

LOT III.—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground (being a cocoanut oart) lying being and situate at Manori and bearing the undermentioned numbers and approximate admeasurements:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Part No.	Acre	Gunthas.
2370	244	1	—	2	34½
2145	217	—	12	—	4
	,,	—	13	—	4
2146	218	—	1	—	5½
2376	245	3	—	—	4½

Outstandings.

Lot IV:—

Names of persons	Amounts due	Interest from
Dacul Bhandari	50-0-0-	5th Aug. 1922
Aitvar Hariram	50-0-0.	27th Apr. 1921
Sunkaria Harilal	160-0-0.	6th Oct. 1921
do	68-0-0	4 instalments. (6th Oct. 1921)
Bastiao Fransha Kurla	200-0-0.	17th Dec. 1921
do	40-0-0	30th Aug. 1921.

Total Rs. 568-0-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to the said Mr. Dominic J. Ferreira at the office of the said Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1923.

J. H. MODI,
For Mr. D. FERREIRA.
Solicitor, Bombay.
18023

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS.

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 12 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane.
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 4510 of 1923.

THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY, a Company, registered in the Kingdom of Holland, carrying on business as Bankers at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on behalf of itself and all other creditors of one Bapuji Sorabji Patel, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant deceased. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1): JERBANOO, widow of Bapuji Sorabji Patel: (2): SHIRINBAI daughter of the said Bapuji Sorabji Patel and (3): MANIJEH, daughter of the said Bapuji Sorabji Patel all of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, residing at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order passed by Mr. Justice Marten on the 2nd day of November, 1923, notice is hereby given under O. 1 r. 8 of the Civil Procedure Code that the above suit has been filed by the Netherlands Trading Society on behalf of themselves and other creditors of the estate of the late Mr. Bapuji Sorabji Patel, trading before his death under the name and style of Framjee Sons and Co., at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort praying

(1) That the estate of the said Bapuji Sorabji Patel, deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court and for that purpose all directions may be given, inquiries made accounts taken and orders passed as to this Hon'ble Court may appear just.
(2) That the plaintiffs right in the said estate in the premises mentioned in the paras 5 and 6 may be ascertained and given effect to.
(3) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the estate of the said Bapuji Sorabji Patel, including the assets and outstandings and all books papers and vouchers and documents relating to the business carried on by him in the name of Framji Sons and Co. with such powers as to this Honourable Court may appear just for the management and realisation of the said estate and in particular the assets and outstandings of the said business.
(4) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from dealing with and for disposing of any of the properties moveable or immoveable belonging to the estate of the said Bapuji Sorabji Patel
(5) For costs of this suit and further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

The hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 7th day of January 1924.
Dated this 5th day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL,

This 5th day of November 1923.
PAYNE AND CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C18014

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4511 of 1923.

(1.) Bai SERENEBAI BAPUJEE PATEL, (2) Bai MANIJEH BAPUJEE PATEL, both of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Harkness Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, deceased carrying on business in the name of Framjee Sons and Co.. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

Bai JERBANU, widow of Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Harkness Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marten on the 2nd day of November, 1923, Notice is hereby given under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code that the above suit has been filed by Bai Serenebai Bapujee Patel and Bai Manijeh Bapujee Patel, on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the late Mr. Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, carrying on business at Bombay in the name of Framjee Sons and Co., praying (a) That the estate of Bapujee Sorabjee Patel may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court (b) that all accounts may be taken enquiries made and directions given for the aforesaid purpose (c) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the Estate of Bapujee Sorabjee Patel with all necessary powers for winding up the business of Messrs. Framjee Sons and Co., mentioned in the plaint and doing all acts for protecting safeguarding and collecting the said estate, (d) that the Plaintiffs' costs of the suit may be provided for and further and other reliefs may be granted to the Plaintiffs as may seem fit to this Honourable Court.

And take notice that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 27th day of November 1923.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

This 6th day of November, 1923.

Messrs. CRAWIE, BLUNT AND CAROE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18016

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—

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Kandi, Bengal India (Dep. 5.)

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND OWNERS AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of about 150 tons Ritchie Indian First Class Siam, Moulmein and Bangkok Teak Squares.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of November, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Auction at "Sewri Pond", by order of Messrs. Pardoonji Kharshedji Mody and Sons and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

About 150 tons Ritchie First Class Indian Siam Teak Squares 15ft. and up, marked "S White"

Also on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

Marked A B M selected Indian First Class Moulmein Teak Squares just arrived.

Bangkok Indian First Class Teak Squares just arrived.

Bangkok Indian Second Class Teak Squares just arrived.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PARCELS WHITE JEEWAN PEARLS, ROSE COLOUR BUTTON AND TINTED FINE PEARLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the estate of Javeri Maganbhai Dharamchand, an insolvent.

Parcel No. 10—Bunch of 13 Lines containing 250 White Jeewan Pearls about 103.40 carat 21-61 chows.

Parcel No. 24—1 Rose Colour Button about 2.90 carat 5.48 chows.

Parcel No. 30—Bunch of 26 Lines containing 559 Tinted Fine Pearls about 235.25 carat 79-23/4 chows.

Terms:—25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots taken delivery of the next day on payment of the balance.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Properties situate at Old Hanuman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

Suit No 901 of 1921.

Narotamdas Tulsidas Modi and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs

Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mody and others ..... Defendants.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by order of the Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the authority given to them by an order, dated 23rd day of July, 1923, made in the above suit, sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction in separate lots on the respective premises on SATURDAY, the 17th day of November, 1923, and SATURDAY, the 24th day of November, 1923, respectively, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) on each day as mentioned below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1 to be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th day of November, 1923, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Street or Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-seven decimal point four square yards or thereabouts and bearing part of Collector's Old Nos. 257, 628, New Nos. 1825 and 2301, Old Survey Nos. 47 and 1/1188 and New Survey No. 1668 and bounded on the East and South by the property of Sarafally Mammji, on the West by the property described in Lot No. 2 and on the North by the Old Hanuman Lane and the building, whereon is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 1433 and Street Nos. 36 to 40.

LOT NO. 2 to be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th November, 1923, after the sale of the first lot.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Street or Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing part of Collector's Old Nos. 257, 628, New Nos. 1825-2301, Old Survey Nos. 47-1/1188 and New Survey No. 1668, and bounded on the South by the land of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the West by the property of Haji Mohamed Kassam Murad and on the North by the Old Hanuman Lane and on the East by the property described in Lot No. 1 and the building whereon is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1434 (1), 1434 (2), 1434 (3) and 1435 and Street Nos. 42 to 46, 46A, 46B and 48.

LOT NO. 3 to be sold on SATURDAY, the 24th November, 1923, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Lane or Street in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 101, New No. 843, Old Survey Nos. 61 and 65 and New Survey No. 1627, and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman Second Cross Lane and partly by the property of Jethabhai Muljt on the West by Old Hanuman Second Cross Lane, on the East by a passage and on the South by Old Hanuman Lane and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1385, 1386 and 1387 and Street Nos. 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 and 61.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receivers at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th November, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.

Telephone 5152

AUCTION SALE OF MADE TO ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL KNOWN MAKERS, SUCH AS SLIDING, DINING TABLE, SIDE BOARDS, QUEEN ANNE'S PATTERN GLASSWARE, DACCA GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS ROBERT PATTERN CABINET, CHESTER FIELD SUITS, RICH PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at Daver Mansions, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi at 2-30 p.m Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, drawing, bedroom furniture, sliding Dining tables, Chesterfield Sofas, Chairs, Cabinets, show cases, Bedsteads clothes and gown press, Gramophone, rich platedware Glass and Crockery.

Property of a European Gentleman and will be open to view from Wednesday.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th November, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND VERY HANDSOME COUNTER WITH ELEGANT BRASS RAILING.

Under instructions from Messrs. King King and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction, at Kings Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m. (S.T.), the whole of the office furniture such as tables, chairs, large counter with very elegant brass railings, cupboards, chairs, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Aluminium Trays, Padlocks, Nickel Watch Chains, Nickel Dog Collars, Shuttles, Marine Motor, Autographic Kodaks Lans, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 126, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

2 cases Aluminium Trays.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kaderbhoy Esmailjee of Bombay:—

10 cases each 100 doz. Padlocks with one Key.

3 cases each 100 doz. Padlocks with two Keys, qualy. 180/1659.

5 cases each 20 gross Nickel Watch Chains, qualy. 34 with lead and whistles.

3 cases each 26 gross Nickel Watch Chains, (G. N. 2148).

3 cases each 20 gross Nickel Watch Chains, (G. N. 2726, qualy. 1005 with assorted pendents).

2 cases each 120 doz. Nickel Watch Chains.

2 cases each 5 gross Nickel Dog Collars, qualy. 4990.

2 parcels containing 25 doz. Shuttles without bobbins.

On account of Insurance Office concerned:—

5 cases containing Autographic Kodaks Lens, Brownie Cameras, Folding Brownies, R. R. Lens, Tubes Kodak Liquid Glue, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred English Brougham.

1 second-hand rubber tyred Office Shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.

1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.

1 Arab Horse in Harness.

1 Waler Horse in Saddle and Harness.

One 8 h.p. Humber Motor Cycle, water cooler with B.S.A. side-car, fitted with hood and screen.

BENNETT AND CO.,

VORA & CO.

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House and Estate Agents,

Money Lenders and Rent Contractors,

18, Apollo Street, Fort.

'Phone No. 4065.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO LANDLORDS AND CAPITALISTS

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT ANDHERI IN THANA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for Bai Gulbai Merwanji Dadina executrix of the will of the said Merwanji Rustomji Dadina deceased, and for Bai Dinbai Administratrix of the estate of Jehangir Rustomji Dadina deceased, Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will put up for sale by public auction the following immoveable property ON THE PREMISES at 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 17th November, 1923.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of vacant land, situate at Andheri Registration Sub-Ditstrict Bandara and District Thana containing by admeasurement at 2545 square yards or there abouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Thana under new Survey No. 112, Falni No. 4, Entry No. 355 and bounded on the East by property of Dalal Khodadad Irani, on the West partly by the property of Ramchandra Damodar and partly by a Guvan, on the South by the property of Hurmosji Gazdar and on the North by the property of Nicholas Christ.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors for the said executrix and administratrix at their office at 76, Churchgate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEK SALE.

Household and Office Furniture, Chesterfield Sofas, Safes, Jacconets Shirtings, Insolvent's Motor Car Deceased's Safe, China plates, brass and copper pots, grinding machines, books, wearing apparels, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboards, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Memon Abdul Latiff Abdulla:—One motor car.

By the order of H. C. B Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased:—

(1) Re: Estate of the late Mrs. Talu Maria Catharina:—China plates, cups and saucers, tumblers, cupboards, tables, grinding machines, brass and copperpots wearing apparels, etc., etc.

(2) Re: Estate of the late Mr. Pandit Mohanlal Maharaj::—Safe, brass and copper pots, wearing apparels, chairs, Books, table, benches, bookstand, clock, bottles, etc.,

(3) Re: Estate of the late Mr. C. F. Chute. —Wearing apparels, boots, shoes, etc.,

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—

One big lot of grey jacconets and shirtings

AUCTION SALE OF 16 C/S COTTON TAKE 10 C/S ITALIAN NUT BUTTONS 6 C/S FANCY STUDS, 6 C/S MOUTH HARMONICAS, 2 CASES HORN COMBS.

By the order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Esoofalli Karimbhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

16 cases cotton Tape.

10 cases Italian nut Buttons.

6 cases Fancy Studs.

6 cases mouth Harmonicas.

2 cases Horn Combs.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MACKENZIE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS.

No. 75, Apollo Street, opp. The Union Bank.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 15 Queen's Road, bungalow by order of 3/4 Bombay Granadiers Mess President Major Logan Home The following furniture, glassware, crockery, cutlery, platedware etc., comprising:—dining table, chairss, easy-chairs, teapoy, sideboards, bookstands, screen, gramophone and records, writing tables, carpet, almyrahs, sofas, drawing rooms sets, dressing chest of drawers, bridge table glassware crockery, platedware, cutlery, tent, cunvas lamps English safes etc.

Property on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and delivery on cash payment only.

MACKENZIE & CO.
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EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 & 10 p. m.
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6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
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6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
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A hair-raising Western romance with a comedy in the programme.
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Sunday 11th November 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
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A door opens... a light flashes... a princess of royal blood and a peasant, brought together by the levelling democracy of love stand appalled at what is revealed there... what was it?

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The Greatest and the Grandest Picture India has ever produced!
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Featuring
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"THE SOUL OF A SLAVE"
"Goal-less. Soul-less. Codless things, Heedless of Conscience Murmurings, Gloated, Bloated, Hell-bound Kings, Lustful, Sintul, in their Yearnings."
INDIAN PERFECT FILM AT LAST
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This marvellous film 8 stupendous reels which has deservedly proved a tremendous draw hundreds being refused admittance daily, is the maiden attempt at film production by Photoplay Syndicate of India, but the excellence of the production as a whole makes one believe the statement that is their first attempt. Dharampal the rich and debauched son of a merchant king falls in love with a slave girl and in spite of the remonstrances of his father, and the wiles and guiles of his mistress Ila his love for her gathers strength.
"THE SOUL OF A SLAVE"
Sensational! Supreme! Smart! Sublime!
Romance of a Slave Girl and a Merchant Prince, proving that Love recognises no Difference either Racial, Religious or Social.
TALE OF A TRAGEDY THAT TRANSFORMED A SINNER INTO A SAINT.
It is worth mentioning, that no pains have been spared to make the production as historically accurate in its details, with regard to costumes, settings and customs, as possible, while one or two of the articles used in some scenes, really belong to the time, when the action of the story is supposed to have taken place
"THE SOUL OF A SLAVE"
Owing to the Divali Holidays we shall have one Special Morning Show to-day at, the special requests of hundreds of our Patrons—at 9 a. m. (S. T.)
FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY and TO-MORROW: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

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OF
SHRIMANT MAHARAJ SAWAI TUKOJIRAO HOLKER OF INDORE
Mr. SHANKERRAO SARNAIK
the holder of the degree of Maharashtra "KOKIL," Founder and Director of
YESWANT SANGIT MANDLI
will stage
their well-known new drama
Chalti Doonia
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AT RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
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On Saturday, 10th November, 1923.
And on Sunday, the 11th November at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
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It enables to keep life-long youth, health, manliness, virile power, energy, cheerful and rosy face. Avoids old age, looks younger and people wrongly judge his or her age, equally useful for men, women, young and old. The greatest of all tonics, for nervous debility loss of appetite, sleeplessness, mental exhaustion, Brain tag, premature decay, poverty of blood, consumption, debility from old age, Rheumatism, fever, dyspepsia, Habitual constipation. It regulates menses, purifies the blood, beautifies the complexion and increases the bulk of children. weak, sickly and lean persons. Improves memory and gives tone to the whole system. Cures Spermatorrhoea (night losses), urinary complaints and barrenness. Rs. 1,000 deposited with the Punjab and Sindh Bank, Limited. Lahore. A substantial assurance of the genuineness of the Bank Cheque System, A guarantee for the Refund of Price and a sure proof of the efficacy of the medicine, Try the medicine for a month at our risk to see its magical effects, and you will gain youth, health, and vigour or your Rs. 7-8 back, if you prove it otherwise and get Rs 1,000. Use it for a Season and become a youngman of 20, with robust health and rosy figure, to enjoy the life.

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BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One more argument is furnished by the Moderates, if any were needed at all, that they are unfit to speak in the name of the vast majority of their countrymen either on account of their upbringing or on account of their peculiar mental constitution. They refuse to see that they are insulted. It is well-known that the Legislative Assembly had refused to vote the money for the Royal Commission and that the omnipotent (not to say autocratic !) Viceroy had restored the rejected demand. Every one knows how the Moderates thundered curses on this Commission. And yet a Moderate figured on this very Commission! But then the Kenya insult had not come. It produced when it came an amusing but short-lived flutter in the Moderate dove-cotes especially in Poona and Bombay! They threatened great agitation in the country. After this promise some people were anxious to see the performance—but as usual they were disappointed in this case too! One Moderate has resigned his seat on the superior Services Commission and another Moderate and that too no less a person than Mr. N. M. Samarth of Bombay, has come into his place! Our countryman Mr. Samarth is, indeed, one of the very few exceptionally brave super-Moderates—a sort of Moderate knight-errant always wandering in search of some political adventure peculiar to his species! Like so many other worthies and heroes of this class he has had the ill luck of being almost invariably misunderstood by his ignorant countrymen. But by God's grace he can no longer be misunderstood after his valiant vote against the resolution lately brought into the Legislative Assembly demanding the release of Mahatma Gandhi! The master politician of his age (!) must not be out of work for ever! Work he must and lo, he figures all of a sudden on the Royal Commission! —a Commission that has avowedly come to increase the emoluments of the already high-salaried services! From the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief down to the most low-salaried gentleman in the so-called superior services every one is drawing a salary incommensurate with his responsibilities and in not a few cases actually inversely proportionate to his abilities! In no civilised country of the whole world does the highest functionary of the State get a salary as high as that of the Indian Viceroy. Apart from the ridiculous incongruity of Mr. Samarth's words and deeds which we leave out of consideration, he will not be able even to influence much less to change the findings of this Commission, which is nothing else than a costly show.

This Commission ought to be boycotted (I say this with due deference to the gentlemen who constitute its personnel) throughout the country—the same welcome should be accorded to it as was given to the Milner Commission in Egypt! But we have "facts and figures" people amongst us and some of them at least are sure to appear (and perhaps in dazzling British-made clothes!) to press their points on the Commission's attention! There are among the Moderates many mental gymnasts—but they invariably waver to act when time comes!

The new Legislative Assembly has indeed a hard task before it, but we look hopefully to it for the bold fight it is going to put up on behalf of the country. The elections to the Legislative Assembly are at hand and every Assembly voter must see that he helps to return the strong man —the point at issue being "the people versus the bureaucracy"! The people must go to the polling-booths with the grim determination of returning to the Assembly men of tried mettle, men determined to give battle to the bureaucracy and end the farce of the mischievous constitutional "reform" as inaugurated by the 1919 Act.

The Viceroy has thrown the challenge and the country ought unhesitatingly to accept it. The country wants at this moment for its representatives people determined at all cost and at all risk to expose the sham of "reforms." No shilly-shallying invertebrates must be allowed to speak in the name of the nation.—Yours, etc.,

D. V. KELKAR.

Poona, Nov. 4.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

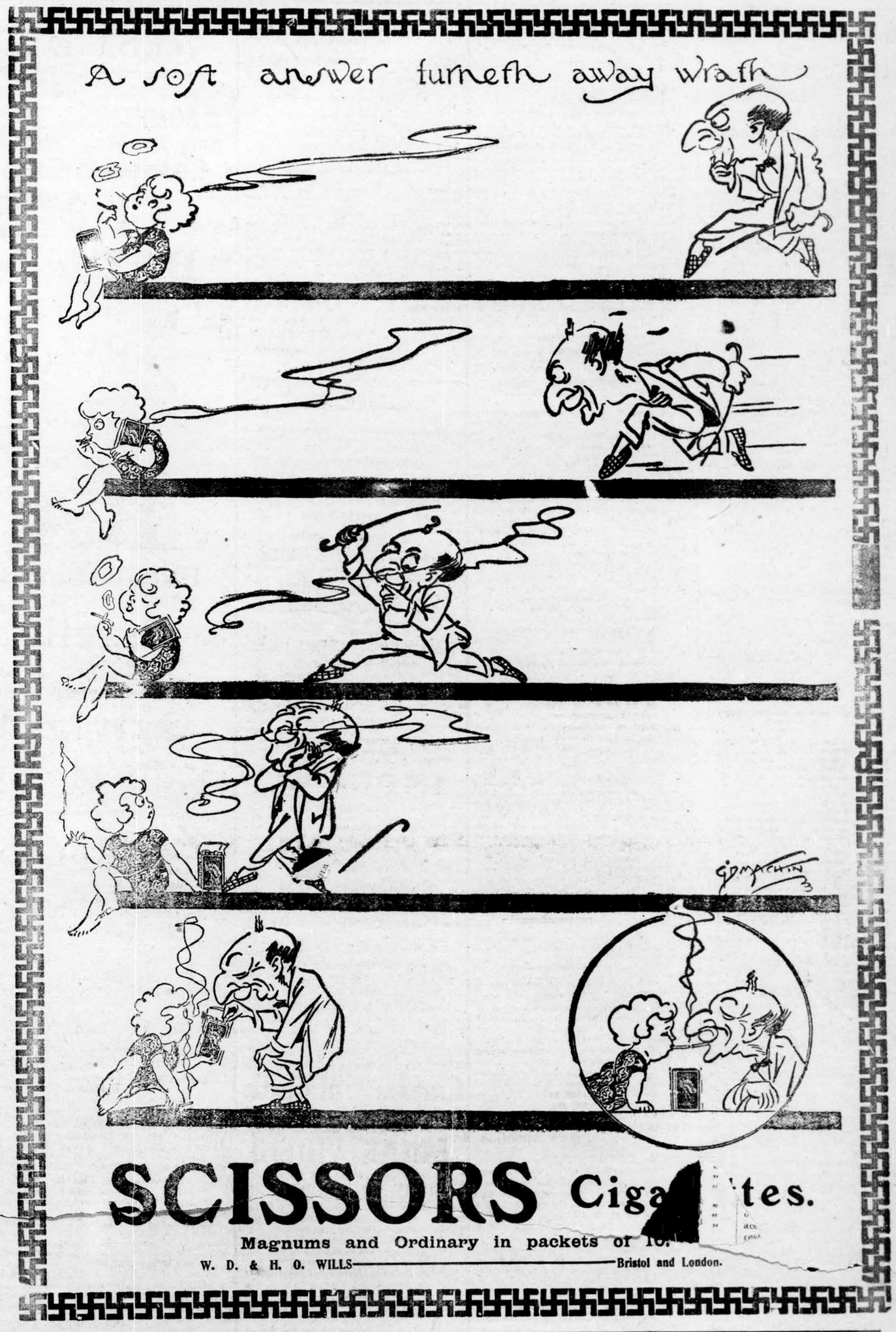
Sir,—With reference to a query by a student in your issue of date asking whether it is necessary or compulsory for a student reading for the examinations of the Institute of Bankers, London, to have a practical, in addition to a theoretical knowledge of Banking I would mention here that it is compulsory as the Institute do not allow the intending candidates to sit for the examination unless the candidates are members of the Institute and to qualify themselves for membership they must be in a bank's service—that is to say that the examinations are open to bank clerks only.

As regards the necessity of practical knowledge I would say that practice makes a man perfect and that the theoretical knowldge is of no use unless a man puts his theory into practice. Besides, a student by theoretical knowledge only will never be on a position to understand the working mechanism of Banking and will never have the idea of the technical irregularities for which cheques are very often returned unpaid; moreover a theoretical student will never be able to distinguish various banking instruments without practice and will be unfit to apply Bills of Exchange Act (or Negotiable Instrument Act) and Stamp duty to the banking instruments as he has never handled them.

Lastly, a student reading for these examinations is supposed to have an insight into the working of exchanges. An intelligent study of the interesting subject of foreign exchange is impossible without practice as the principles forming the basis of dealings in foreign exchange will never be understood without practice and the arithmetic of exchange, to which a student is expected to give special attention, is not adequately treated in any of the Text books recommended. Only in the above mentioned circumstances are the Institute of Bankers obliged to make the practical knowledge of Banking necessary and compulsory. The practical men found to be far superior to theoretical ones as practice differs much from theory.—Yours etc.,

A. G. K.

Mahim Nov. 1.


A soft answer turneth away wrath
SCISSORS Cigarettes.
Magnums and Ordinary in packets of 10.
W. D. & H. O. WILLS—Bristol and London.

INDIAN LABOUR IN THE MALAY STATES.

The Labour Office, through the courtesy of the Controller of Labour of the Federated Malay States, has recently received copies of (1) a Report on the working of the Labour Department for the year 1922 and (2) an Enactment to consolidate and amend the law relating to Labour in the Malay States.

This Report states that the total number of Indian immigrants that arrived from Southern India at Penang (Straits Settlements), the port of disembarkation for Perak and the first port of call for all immigrants for the Federated Malay States, was 58,674 in 1922 as compared with 45,673 in 1921, or an increase of 13,001. Of the total 38,336 were assisted immigrants and the remainder 20,338 were traders and labourers who paid their own passages. The number of deck passengers from Penang to Southern India in 1922 was 45,783 (43,420 adults and 2,313 minors) as compared with 61,551 (57,912 adults and 3,639 minors) in 1921. It is estimated that, of these departures in 1922, 26,000 came from the Malay States, giving an excess of arrivals over departures of 6,400 as compared with an excess of departures over arrivals of 16 600 in 1921.

All the Indian labour employed throughout the Federated Malay States is free. Labourers are landed free of debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time upon giving a month's notice. Further no Indian immigrant can enter into any written contract to serve as a labourer.

The number of Indian labourers reported as having left estates without notice during the year amounted to 36,992, as compared with 42,164 in 1921. The death rate among Indian labour on estates was 17.71 per thousand on an average population of 123,849 as against 19.68 in 1921.

WAGES AND SAVINGS.

The downward tendency due to the trade depression which was noted in the previous year was arrested, and the general level of wages paid to Indians throughout the country in 1922 appears to have been slightly higher than in 1921.

The following amounts standing to the credit of Indians in the Post Office Savings Bank on 31st December 1921, based on data supplied by the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, are of much interest.

	Number.	Amount. $
Merchants	296	15,026
Clerks	1 867	141,809
Labourers	2,260	108,216
Others	3,337	311,130

or an average per depositor of $ 76, as compared with $ 75 in 1921 and $ 104 in 1920. The total remittances to India during the year under review and the two previous years were:—

Year.	Number of Remittances.	Amount remitted. Rs.
1919	48,226	41,40,158
1920	34 872	22,35,283
1921	54,325	50,76,492

The amount remitted to Madras in 1922 by 18,938 labourers averaged Rs. 89 per head as compared with over Rs. 100 per head in 1921. The majority of Indian labourers are found to carry their savings on their persons, either in cash or in jewellery, when returning to India.

JOINT COMMITTEES FOR RAILROADS OF U. S.

A former member of the United States Railroad Board, Mr. Henry T. Hunt, has suggested a shop-committee plan involving joint representation as a means of improving relations between the railroad employees and railroad managements. The employers' membership of these committees would consist of the shop superintendents and the heads of departments of the shop in numbers equal to the employees' representatives.

The general functions of the joint shop committees would be to promote:—1. Better understanding by the management of the needs, desires, and problems of workmen, and by workmen of the objects and problems of managements; 2. Stabilisation of forces, reduction of unemployment, and measures to reduce the injury to workmen caused by unemployment: 3. Unemployment insurance: 4. The growth of faith, competence and trust on both sides: 5. Ascertainment of and agreement upon a fair output: 6. Increase of production by elimination of waste and improvement of processes: 7. Elimination of causes of grievances and settlement of grievances, this subject to be handled by a sub-committee composed of representatives both employers and employees.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Nov. 7.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 25/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/7 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	32 Dull

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	London, Nov. 7 To-day's prices.	
Futures at New York,	Jan. ..	33.65+15
	Mar. ..	33.82+21
	May ..	33.88+33
	July ..	31.30+25

	Liverpool, Nov. 7.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan. ..	19.34+43
	Mar. ..	19.07+49
	May ..	18.83+38
	July ..	18.43+49

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future delivery prices :—

Months	Liverpool, Nov. 7. To-day's Prices.
Nov.	..
Dec.	19.32+49
Jan.	19.15+37
Feb.	..
Mar.	18.94+36
April	..
May	18.74+39
June	..
July	18.30+36
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	..
Nov	..

Egyptian Jan 19.35 Mar 19.00 May. 19.12 July 19 20

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 8.

A further sharp advance of 115 to 133 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on general buying. Liverpool has been reported 41 to 51 points up. The market advanced on short covering and general buying.

Owing to a further substantial advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning firm at Rs. 597 i.e. Rs. 5½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Ginners were buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 600. Around this level jobbers sold and the market gave way to Rs. 594. Touching Rs. 595½ the values further dropped to Rs. 592 on selling by a Japanese House. From this level the prices advanced to Rs. 596 on Ginners and Bull operators buying and after some fluctuations the market closed at Rs. 595½ at 4 p.m. Fine Omra Deer/January opened at Rs. 563 and gradually gave way to Rs. 562 on some profit taking and selling by Bear operators. On general buying the market advanced to Rs. 565 and after a small fluctuation closed at Rs. 564½ at 4 p.m. Whilst Omra-March opened at Rs 560 and gradually gave way to 552 but again improved to Rs 555 and finally closed at Rs. 554½ at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal Deer/January opened at Rs. 483 and closed at Rs. 485 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th November, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Natr.	29.903 inches
Temperature of Air	78.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.2
Dew Point	69
Relative humidity of Air	75.2%
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.6
Maximum temperature of Air	87
Minimum do. do.	7.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E.NW.NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 122
Fall of rain	—
Total fall during month	—
do. do. year	—
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	—

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	8	10 26	28 8	8	4 24	17 4
		23 12	30 4		16 37	14 2
F.	9	11 13	28 11	9	5 13	17 0
		23 58	30 9		17 2	13 7
Sat	10	0 45	30 9	10	6 45	17 4
		13 42	28 4		18 43	14 3
S.	11	6 54	35 10	11	0 27	19 2
		19 39	25 2		13 45	19 0
M.	12	1 29	30 4	12	7 36	17 11
		13 27	27 7		19 26	18 3
Tu.	13	2 19	29 5	13	8 33	18 7
		14 19	26 6		20 16	16 7
W.	14	3 13	28 4	14	9 41	19 3
		15 18	25 5		21 13	18 1

Mr. Kunwer Rukum Singh wires from Bareilly on November 7:—

"I hereby announce the withdrawal of my candidature for the Assembly from the Kamawn and Rohilkhand division in favour of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer. I also hereby call on the numerous voters who have promised to vote for me to make a point of voting for Mr. Ranga Iyer."

Mr. Ranga Iyer is a Swarajist candidate.

SITUATION IN NAGPUR.

PROMINENT HINDUS COURT ARREST.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 8.

The Hindu-Moslem dispute over the question of playing devotional music near the mosque is yet unsettled. The total number of arrests of Hindus upto date is about 160.

In to-day's procession, prominent men like Doctors Khare, Paranjpe, Cholkar, Hedgekar and Messrs. Agale, Tijare, Kayarkar, Harkare, Deshmukh and several others took part and got themselves arrested. Thousands of people witnessed the arrests and followed the procession which extended over a mile.

Negotiations for the compromise with the Governor and Mahomedans are still going on.

CYCLISTS ON WORLD TOUR REACH DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

Six Parsee cyclists from Bombay who intend to tour round the world on their machines arrived here this morning via Agra. They leave for Lahore tomorrow morning. After passing the Indian frontier they will head for Persia and hope to finish the world round in three years.

THE JOURNEY DESCRIBED.

Six Parsi members of the 11th Batallion, Second Bombay Pioneers, who are also members of the Bombay Weight Lifting Club, whose names are.—Messrs. Bapasola, K.D. Pochkhanawalla, N.B. Kapadia, R.J. Bhamgara, G.M. Hathiram, and A.B. Hakim (A.I.F.) who are on a round the world tour on bicycles and who left Bombay on 15th of October last, arrived at Delhi yesterday. They spent a good portion of the day in sight-seeing, and to-day, they will pay a visit to the Viceregal Lodge, after which they leave for Lahore. Their route round the world will be through Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, Switzerland, Hungary, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Great Britain, United States of America, Japan, China, Burma, and back to India. They are meeting their expenses by the sale of picture post-cards on one side of which is to be found a photograph of the six cyclists in Scout uniform and the other side contains an appeal to the public to buy the cards. The cycles used on the tour are Bensen cycles, and they are being supplied by Messrs. Dunlop with tubes and tyres gratis.

Referring to their run from Bombay to Delhi, one of them stated that except on the Kassara Ghat and near the approaches of Igatpuri where they were confronted with heavy rain and head the wind, the journey was quite pleasant and roads smooth. The Parsi community throughout the route, and especially at Mhow, Indore, Gwalior and Agra, gave them splendid reception. Members of the party are looking quite cheerful, despite their three weeks' tiresome and continued journey.

FORGED NOTES CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

Continuing his evidence in the forged notes case, Mahomed Din, approver, stated that they found one Ismail at Rawalpindi, who was an expert block-maker and engraver, who agreed to make a block for forging five-rupee notes. Sultan Mohammad, the accused, went to Rawalpindi, and returned with the block for forging five-rupee notes. The five-rupee note block was produced in the Court. It consisted of 13 separate pieces for forging various marks on five-rupee notes. 600 rupees were realised by the sale of some of the notes, and this money was made over to Sultan Mohammad, and in December 1919, 600 more forged notes were issued. Witness had instructions from the latter to visit Ismail, block-maker, at Rawalpindi, and gave him 475 notes in consideration for his labour in making a block. From Peshawar witness received a letter, in February 20, 1920, stating that the accused Sultan Mohammad had been arrested while in possession of the block for forging five-rupee notes, and that the witness was also wanted by the police.

Sultan Mohammad was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, but after 40 days he was released.

The approver's evidence is continuing and the case stands adjourned till Friday the 9th.

MADRAS RACES PROSPECTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

First entries for Madras races have now closed and are exceptionally good. Many new stables are visiting here for the first time, and the class of English, Arab and country-bred horses who have entered, are much better than ever before. The races that have got most entries in, are the Government's, Merchants and Stewards' Cups, and the Trades' Cup for four-and-five year old English and Australian horses has filled exceptionally well. Amongst the fourth division races, Travancore, Ceylon and Pethachi Cups have captured most entries. Amongst the Arab races cup, the races have all fillies equally well ponies, 14-2 and under, are about the same as last year, but the class is better, and some outside ponies have entered. More entries for this class is expected. In the second entries, countrybred class is exceptionally good, as compared with any previous years. Altogether, over 200 different horses are entered, including horses from Calcutta, Colombo and Bombay.

Entries for the Lord Reading Cup, to be run on December 8th, will close at 9-30 a.m. on 22nd November, and so will the final entries for the big meeting, and entries for the First Extra Meeting amongst trainers with their stables which have already arrived at Guindy are Dillon Coomber with ten horses from Ceylon, Melsom owen with Mr. Galstauns from Calcutta, Gegg and A. R. Mahomad with a good string of Arabs.

Other arrangements have proceeded well, and on the whole the race course presents quite a new appearance. The introduction of new big electric totalisator is hailed with great joy by the racing public here.

THE INDIAN PLAYERS.

TO VISIT INDIA.

Mr. Himansu Rai of the Indian Players, London, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last by the S. S. "Aquileia." Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Mr. Rai said:—

In Europe and America the stage is a living art. Every year witnesses a forward step in its development and for some time past the preponderance of Oriental subjects has been noticeable. In Paris, Milan, Berlin, Munich, London and New York, there is hardly a season without an Oriental production, both on the legitimate stage and on the screen. But it needs the Oriental artist to rightly interpret the Orient. This has inspired the organisation of the Indian Players.

At first the Indian Players confined their activities in only advising the Western producers. They were responsible for the production of fifteen Indian plays of Indian authorship on the screen a swell as a number of stage productions.

In May 1922 the Indian Players presented The Goddess by Niranjan Pal, with their own artistes. The performances were given at the Duke of York's Ambassador's and Aldwych Theatres in the West End of London. Later on, the Players visited the provincial centres including Manchester and Liverpool. The press and the public recognising the merit of their art accorded them enthusiastic reception everywhere.

Negotiations are in progress with Mr. Winthrop Ames, the director-proprietor of the Globe and Little Theatres, New York for the presentation of the Indian Players there. The Indian Players have also been invited in France and Italy. Before commencing their Continental and American tour, they will come to India. On their way the Players will appear before the Egyptian public at the Theatre Royal Cairo and Alhambra, Alexandria.

The Indian Players will spend three months in India engaged in the production of a super-film entitled Mum-Taz Mahal. This photo-play is an attempt to piece together the threads of romance of the three outstanding figures of the Taj viz., of the woman who inspired it, of the man who designed it, and of the Emperor whose love and munificence made possible its erection. The technical equipment as well as experts will be supplied by Munchen Lichtspielkunst. A. G. of Munich, who are unquestionably the most up-to-date firm in Europe. The supreme art direction will be in the hands of the author himself, Mr. Niranjan Pal, who has been associated with some of the well-known film companies including Stolls, Famous-Lasky, Vitagraph, Pathe and Nordisk, and who is now engaged in the production of Lilamani (by Maud Divers) for George Clarke Productions Ltd. in England. Sir William Jury of Jury's Imperial Pictures Ltd. London will handle the distribution of the film.

THE ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was glad to see Mr. Dastur's letter in "The Bombay Chronicle" to-day expressing his concern at the prospects of Mr. Dumasia's representing Bombay City in the Legislative Assembly. But it is not only the Parsi community which is concerned in the matter, though as he implies, it will be an acknowledgment of our deterioration to send a man, whose main qualifications is that he has attended public meetings as a reporter on the staff of Bombay's leading Anglo-Indian journal, to succeed Sir Pherozshah Mehta. Mr. Dumasia's politics are absolutely unknown to the electorate, and possibly unknown to himself. What will the other communities think of us if we should prefer to support such a man simply on the score of communal bias against far abler candidates in the field? Shall we not be justifying the charge of exclusiveness which has always been levelled against the Parsis if we threw aside all other considerations? There is only one problem before the country, that of Swaraj. I can safely leave it to the judgment of my fellow-voters to find the answer to the query, how far Mr. Dumasia is likely to assist us in our national struggle. Let us slow to the other communities, especially the Hindu which gave a large bulk of its support to Mr. Nariman in the local Council election and enabled him to top the poll, that we are not wanting in feelings of gratitude and national unity, when we exercise our right of voting for the Legislative Assembly next week.—Yours etc.

FRAMROZ S. KAMDIN.

Karol Wadi, Thakurdwar.

November 8.

THE "HINDUSTHAN" DIVALEE NUMBER.

The "Hindusthan" has published a special Divalee number on the occasion of the Divalee. The number is profusely illustrated and contains articles both in English and Gujarati. Among illustrations are the portraits of men and women who have distinguished themselves during the last year in the public life of the country, besides, a number of photographs of the well-known Marathi actor, Mr. Balgandharva. Contributions in English include articles by such well-known writers as Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. Bernard Houghton, and others. The Gujarati section contains a variety of subjects—social, educational and literary. There are a number of poems and short stories also. National activities, of course, occupy a large, though not an exclusive place in the pages of the number.

Under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, Warora, a largely attended public meeting of the Hindus and Mahomedans of Warora was held at the Tilak Ground on Thursday the 1st instant, when a resolution congratulating Maulana Mohamed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali on their release from the jail was passed. The president then urged the audience to wear Khadi and boycott the goods manufactured in the British Empire, excluding India.

New Year Sweets!

The choicest Sweets that India can produce.

AT

GOVINDJI'S Show-rooms

More than 20 varieties for presentation
More than 100 varieties for home-table.

A VISIT SOLICITED

GOVINDJI

"The Nation's Confectioner"

4 BRANCHES

1 CRAWFORD MARKET.
2 CHIRA-BAZAAR.
'PHONE 1656.
3 THAKURDWAR.
4 GRANT ROAD.

JOURNALIST'S ASSOCIATION.

The "Daily Express" of Madras writes:

We are glad to note that a Journalists' Association of India, with headquarters at Bombay, has been organised. Of the potentialities of such an association, if worked on proper lines, we can have an idea from the beneficial activities of the Association in England which, with over 3,000 members on its rolls and a total income from subscriptions of more than £9,000, has a record of benefactions behind it amounting in the aggregate to about one and a half million sterling. Some time ago, a small provincial association was started in Bengal, but this is the first time that the idea of an All-India Association has materialised. The primary objects of the Association, will be to devise adequate measures for providing financial assistance to the unemployed and pensions to the disabled or aged members of the profession and, wherever necessary, assistance to families of the deceased members, and to maintain the status and the privileges of the calling. The Chairman of the meeting rightly urged for better understanding between the English and Indian journalists and appealed to the former to take an active part in the Association. We hope the new Association will have a useful future. Perhaps, it is too soon to discuss about provincial branches affiliated to this Association, but such an extension of the central association's activities will soon become apparent.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain gave his presidential address to the Birmingham and Midland Institute in mail week. His subject was "The House of Commons", and he remarked that he had become one of the half-dozen senior members of the House.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was told that the House of Commons was losing its hold on the country and that its debates and discussions were no longer read with interest. Yet our Parliament and Parliamentary institutions were the greatest and most characteristic contribution which the Anglo-Saxon race had made to the science of politics. Forty years ago authority was pretty evenly divided between the Lords and the Commons. To-day the House of Commons was supreme. It had no equal. No other great nation confided such large and uncontrolled powers to the discretion and wisdom of a single Chamber. Was it true that while the power of the House of Commons had increased its moral authority had diminished? He did not believe it. The landed interests had far fewer representatives. Commerce, trade and manufacturing interests had far more. That was only to say that the House of Commons was the mirror of the nation, and had responded to the change which had taken place in the nation itself.

Far more striking and more important was the rise to the position of second party in the State of the Labour Party, organized at first, at least, on a class basis. There was a danger—for the present, at any rate, he thought, a diminishing danger—that the line of cleavage in politics should no longer be vertical through the classes, but horizontal between classes. He thought the danger was less, for the doctrines of the Labour Party, while they attacked many who did not belong to the classes of manual labourers, repelled great masses of manual workers themselves. After all, the natural, political divisions were those of temperament and character. They were not those of interests or of class. But though that was a diminishing danger, it was one that they should watch, for through such class division of political life lay the road which might be fatal to representative institutions. That way lay, first, class domination and then minority rule.

Suraballi Kasaya

THE GREAT NERVINE TONIC & BLOOD-PURIFIER

The ingredients used in the preparation of this tonic have been selected through careful experiments and close observation and they being indigenous products the effects experienced by the Indians are ever so much better than those derived from any imported tonic or blood-purifier. :: :: ::

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Hindu New Year (Samvat 1980): Bank and Postal Holiday.
Mail steamer "China" due to arrive at 6 a.m.
Opening ceremony of the new Headquarters of Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps, Kandewadi 4-30 p.m., Mr. Jinnah to preside.
Lecture on Assembly election, Habeb Chawl Maidan, Masjid Bunder Road, 9 p.m., Mr. V. J. Patel to preside.
Opening ceremony of headquarters of Bombay National Volunteer Corps, Bombay Students Brotherhood Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SATURDAY, November 10.

S.S. "Mooltan", with English mails, leaves at 2 p.m.
Verdi's famous Opera "Ill Travatore," in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, at the School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla at 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.

Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote's Concert in aid of the Concert Hall Fund, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Verdi's famous Opera "Ill Travatore," in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, at the School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla at 6-30 p.m..

MONDAY, November 12.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Indian Merchants' Chamber Election, Chamber Office, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

Annual General Meeting of the Institution of Engineers' (India.) Nicol Road, 10-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 14.

Elections by Mahomedan and Non-Mahomedan Constituencies for the Legislative Assembly 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Opening of Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, 5-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 9 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 6h.4m
" 10 (S.t.) " 6h. 43m., " 5h. 4 n
" 11 (Sun.) " 6h 43m., " 6h. 3m.
Nov. 12 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 44m., Sunset 6h. 3m.
Nov. 13 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 44m., Sunset 6h. 2m.
Nov. 14 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 45 m., Sunset 6h. 2m.
No. 15 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 45m., Sunset 6h 1m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS,

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.
This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.
†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.
**The Down Gujerat Mail for Kathiawa will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35).

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jnb.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 7
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 13-34.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PURUSHOTTAMDAS—On Thursday 8th November, Purushottamdas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, aged 66, suddenly. Deeply regretted by his family and by a very large circle of friends and relations. Gothamana ceremony will take place at his residence Sir Mungaldas House, Malabar Point on Saturday the 10th November at 4 p.m. (B.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at noon on the 7th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

To-day at the Madhav Baug there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar from 3 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Subha and the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, when all are requested to attend.

"RIGHTS OF SHARE-HOLDERS."

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani will deliver a lecture on "the rights of share-holders" to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at the Deccan Merchants' Association Hall, Girgaum Back Road.

BYCULLA D. C. C.

The first meeting of the new Managing Committee of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 10th instant at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at No 2 Ripon Road, Byculla.

"THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Jayasukhlal Mehta, Balubhai Desai, K. F. Nariman, Dr. M. B. Velker and others will speak on "The 14th of November." Mr. Vithalbhai Patel will preside.

ISLAM AND ARYA SAMAJ DOCTRINES.

A lecture will be delivered by Molvi Abdur Raoof on "Islam and Arya Samaj doctrines" at the Jamal Hall (opposite the Murga Grin Mill) Masjid, Falkland Road, to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (B.T.)

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The opening ceremony of the head-quarters of Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps will be performed this evening at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, at Young Mens' Educational Society's rooms, Kandawadi Girgaum. Members of all the Volunteer Corps in Bombay are invited to attend the function.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Bombay Swaraj Party on Friday (to-day) the 9th instant at 9 p.m. in the open maidan of Habib Chawls Masjid Bandar Road Mandvi when Messrs. J. K. Mehta, K. F. Nariman Balubhai T. Desai, and others will speak on "Voters duty re. Coming Assembly Election." Sjt. Vithalbhai J. Patel will preside. All are requested to attend.

"UNIVERSAL HELPING SOCIETY."

Members of the Universal Helping Society will meet on Sunday (the 11th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) near Gloria Church, Byculla Bridge, and will start to see "The Bombay Crystal Ice Works" at No. 5, Love Lane working by Electric power and producing fifty tons Ice daily.

CHAKHAMELA VIDYA VARDHAK MANDAL.

The Secretary of the above Mandal writes:—"A band of young men from the depressed classes have organised an Institution "Chakhamela Vidya Vardhak Mandal" for spreading education among the poor and "untouchable" communities, and have carried on the work for five years with unabated zeal by the workers of the Institution. The work is ever increasing and its utility is evident from the growing number of the students taking its advantage and a pressing need of more funds from outside has been keenly felt. We earnestly appeal to the generous public to contribute their mite to the Institution to enable it to carry on the laudable work it has undertaken."

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat on Saturday (the 10th instant) at Nair Building Sandhurst Road, at 6-15 p.m. the Subject for the class will be "Buddhistic Brahmachariya."

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society Swami Sharvananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, will deliver a public lecture on "Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa" at 6 p.m. on Saturday next in the compound of the Saraswat Buildings, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Swami will hold the Religious Class at the Ramakrishna Mission, Ashram, Santa Cruz, Between 8-30 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. on Sunday.

CRICKET CARNIVAL AND COMMUNAL OUTBURST.

Mr. Shivaks N. Punegar has addressed a letter to the Secretary, the Congress Committee, Bombay, drawing his attention to the "deplorable results arising from a friendly game of cricket when sometimes free fight takes place amongst a certain class of persons of the communities taking part in the contests of Quadrangular Carnival," adding that "before grievous excitements and mishaps re-occur this ensuing season, it is high time necessary precautions of such a nature were taken as to avert the danger of communal feelings being the cause of disastrous disturbances. He has suggested the following, "practicable suggestions," so that "Carnival days pass harmoniously":—

(1) That all Editors of newspapers be requested to contribute articles before and during the Carnival inculcating the ideas of true sportsmanly spirit, (2) That lectures be arranged with that end in view, (3) that leaflets requesting the masses in the name of humanity to preserve peace, be circulated free especially in the maidan, (4) and such other measures as may be deemed fit for the purpose.

RY. EMPLOYEES HONOURED.

Mr. E. T. Robinson, General Traffic Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway, presided over a gathering of Railway employees, held at the goods yard, Grant Road on Tuesday, to make presentations on behalf of the staff to two of the Company's oldest guards who have retired after a service of nearly 40 years. Mr. Kaikhusrao Todywala Senior Guard, in requesting Mr. Robinson to make the presentation observed that two of their colleagues, Mr. Jamshedji Adarji, and Mr. Ardeshir Maneeji Tabak were retiring after putting in a service of 37 and 38 years respectively, earning a good name and the respect of their superiors.

This function also provided an opportunity of wishing Mr. Robinson, who shortly proceeds on a year's leave, a 'bon voyage' and safe return.

Mr. Robinson thanked the staff for their good wishes and advised them to stick to their duties and serve the company with zeal and honesty and keep themselves aloof from such movements as were pernicious to their own and the Company's interests. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Smith and the guests were then garlanded, and after partaking of refreshments, the gathering dispersed.

GANPATHY RASTRIYA SHALA, PADUBIDRI.

The Secretary of the Ganpathy Rastriya Shala, Padubidri, writes:—"The great national movement started by Mahamaji has entered to each and every corner of India. The quiet village of Padubidri too had not been idle in responding to the call of Mahatmaji, So a national school and a Khadhi Bhandar were started. Though the villagers are taking active part about the welfare of the school and the Khadi Bhandar, the villagers, poor as they are, are not able to maintain the national institutions. Though it is against the high ideal of Mahatmaji to collect amounts for the school from other places the local workers find it difficult to manage the the institutions without outside help. So we approach the public to seek help what they can to the National School of Padubidri. Srijut V. N. Kamath residing in Bombay has kindly taken the responsibility of collecting the amount to our school in the city of Bombay and the Committee of the said school are glad to authorise Srijut V. N. Kamath, to collect the amount. So we appeal to all lovers of National education in the interest of our National Shala to respond to our call.

Those who want to help our institution, will be kind enough to send it to the following addresses (1) Srijut V.N. Kamath c/o Mitsue Baisan Kaisha Ltd., P. O. Box 14 Hornby Road, Bombay (2) Krishna Rao P. Secretary, National School, Padubidri.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

An All-India Khadi Exhibition will be held during the Congress week in December at Cocanada. The Exhibition consists of 3 main Sections:—Show Room, Demonstration, Stalls. Fabrics made of handspun Cotton, Silk and Wool form the chief articles of Exhibition.

Fabrics include all handspun and handwoven cloth of different varieties and qualities: Dhoties, Sarees, Shirting, Chaddars, Coatings, Curtains, Bedsheets, Table cloth, Gymkhanas, Nawar, and Tape etc.

The processes of cotton growing ginning, cleaning carding, making into slivers, spinning and weaving will be demonstrated by experts, from different provinces. Varieties of cotton, cotton seed and hand spun yarn of different counts will also be exhibited.

There will also be a demonstration of artistic printing and dyeing by experts.

Different kinds of charkas, improved handlooms, carding bows, ginning implements etc. will be exhibited. Those that wish to demonstrate any new invention of Spinning or weaving or dyeing are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee for necessary arrangements.

The Silk industry from the process of cocoon rearing to the manufacture of the finished product will be demonstrated by experts. Varieties of handspun and handwoven silk used for different purposes such as suiting, shirting, Sarees, Dhoties, Chaddars, etc. will be received into the Exhibition.

Demonstrations of cleaning, spinning and weaving of wool carpet weaving and blanket weaving will be arranged for. Handmade woolen cloth of different kinds used for different purposes will have its place in the Exhibition. Samples of various dyestuffs of fast colours prepared in India will be collected.

For Rules of the Exhibition and other information, application should be made to the Secretaries of the Exhibition Sub-Committee, A.I. Khadi Exhibition, Coconada.

INQUEST ON KAMATIPURA TRAGEDY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Sadoobai (5) daughter of one Budhia Dhondi, a barber, residing in Kamatipura, who was alleged to have been stabbed by her father along with her sister Gangoobai and succumbed to her injuries at J. J. Hospital on Wednesday night. Gangoobai, the elder sister died on the 5th instant as a result of injuries received.

Dr. Donnelland, the House Surgeon, said the death was due to shock following the injuries on the abdomen.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

INQUEST ON NEW QUEEN'S ROAD TRAGEDY.

On Thursday, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest at the New Queen's Road, touching the death of Motilal Vithaldas Saraya (50) residing with his son Varjiwandas in Sir Goculdas Pareken House.

Mr. Varjiwandas, the deceased's son said the deceased was well at 1 p.m. on Wednesday when witness went to the office. On receiving a telephone message that the deceased had suddenly taken ill, witness came home when he found him dead. The deceased had been suffering from chronic rheumatism and was confined to bed for the last three years. He often said that he was tired of life. He had no other trouble. So far as witness was aware the deceased had never tried to commit suicide before.

Ponkra Thenapa, a peon in the office of Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas said he was sent to the house to get telegrams. The deceased was in bed. Witness's brother was in the house during the day and he gave witness a phial and a receipt and asked him to give them to the deceased. Witness did so. Witness also gave the deceased three annas the balance of eight annas which the deceased had given to witness' brother. Witness then went away. Witness knew that the deceased was ill.

Dr. Chandulal C. Merchant, a medical practitioner said the deceased was known to him and had been treated by him on several occasions. He saw the deceased just a few minutes after he seemed to have taken the poison which witness found to be hydro-cyanic acid. The smell and symptoms indicated the above named poison. Witness rendered the necessary treatment he could on the spot but the patient died within about ten minnes. The bottle was found in a broken condition. Also a cash memo was found lying on the bed. Witness happened to come in just after he had taken the poison and was unconscious when witness saw him. In witness' opinion the death was due to hydro-cyanic acid. Deceased had told witness more than once that he was tired of life. He had been suffering from chronic rheumatism and was bed-ridden. The empty bottle produced was found in the box of the deceased. The broken pieces of a similar bottle were found in the lane below.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

5TH INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

FACTORY INSPECTION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

The International Labour Office has prepared for the forthcoming Conference which will open at Geneva on the 22nd October, a detailed report on the factory inspection systems in various countries. This report relates not only to the great industrial States of Europe, such as Great Britain, France and Germay, but also to the Netherlands, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Austria, Hungary, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Spain. In addition, the report contains a considerable amount of information with regard to the factory inspection systems in the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and the other Dominions.

For each country for which information is available, the report contains a brief account of the development of the factory inspection system and explains on uniform lines the constitution of the Government Departments, of Factory Inspection, the relations between this Department and other Government Departments, the functions of the Department, the system of recruitment of the staff and their spheres of activity. In certain cases, particulars are also given on the co-operation of other Government autheorities in regard to the application of labour legislation and also on the activity of private organisations dealing with labour.

The report of the Office contains also a special study with the regard to the comparability of the annual reports of Factory Inspection Departments. These various reports are not always comparable. In certain cases the fullest information it given. In others, however, only somewhat fragmentary reports are available. The forthcoming Conference at Geneva will afford an opportunity to the heads of Government Departments dealing with factory inspection to meet and to discuss the general principles for the organisation of factory inspection.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

An Allahabad correspondent writes:—

"A weekly Hindi organ named "Kisan" will come out within a fortnight from Allahabad.

* * * *

Our correspondent wires from Hyderabad (Sind):—Under the Joint auspices of the social mandlies working in the city meetings were organised on the 6th and 7th insts. among the Jatias, Kalals, and Mochis who do the work of leather cleaning and shoemaking. The true meaning of Diwali festival was explained to them and they were exhorted to lead a temperate life.

* * * *

Our Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent wires:—The Hydrabad Congress Committee has opered a special shuddh Khadi stall in the Main Bazar of the city for the devali holidays.

* * * *

In meeting held in the Shas-Jahani mosque, Durgah Sharif, Bombay, on Friday last after prayers, Syed Zakirali Sahib of the Central Khilafat Committee made an important speech enunciating the axiomatic dogma of Hindu-Muslim Unity, urging that the most important question before them was the satisfactory solution of the Jazirat-ul-Arab problem, which a very great extent depended on interior peace and mutual good-will among the inhabitants and this fact alone was a superlatively weighty reason why Hindu-Muslim unity was a necessity.

* * * *

The sixteenth sitting of the Maratha Educational Conference will be held at Belgaum during the Chrictmas holidays. His Highness Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati of Kolhapur will preside. The Reception committee has been formed and the work of the conference is vigorously going on. All communication should be made to Mr. Bhonsle, General Secretary of the Reception Committee, Maratha Educational Conference, Belgaum.

* * * *

News has reached here, says a Lahore message, of the death in a hospital in Calcutta of Mr. L. E. Banfield, a director of the firm of Messrs. Walter Locks and Company. Late Mr. Banfield was the resident of Lahore since 1907, was a member of Lahore Municipality for long time and master of Punjab Trades Association.—(A. P.)

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

RECEPTION BY B. P. C. C.

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to give a reception to Maulana Shaukat Ali when he comes to Bombay on the 16th instant.

TREATMENT OF THE BOMBAY PIONEERS.

PROTEST MEETING AT AHMEDABAD

The following communication has been addressed by Mr. J. T. Cambat Chairman of the public meeting of Parsees, to Major King, Commandant, 12/2 Bombay Pioneers, Bulsar:—

"I beg to forward a resolution passed at a very largely attended meeting of Parsi ladies and gentlemen last night and pray that you will be pleased to wire your favourable decision to me so that the highly grieved Parsee Families be relieved of their anxieties. The Resolution runs thus:—"This General Meeting of the Parsi Community consisting of a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled this evening at the Parsi Agiary under the Presidentship of J. T. Cambat, Esquire most respectfully begs to bring to the notice of Major King Commandant 12/2 Bombay Pioneers the grave grievances of the Ahmedabad Parsi Community as affecting the interests of their youth in connection with the D. Company. When Col. Levie came to Ahmedabad in 1922 regarding the Recruitment of local Parsees for the 2nd Parsi Batallion and when the Parsi youths and their parents raised objections against 6 years binding in Military service he gave clear assurances that the youths were at liberty to resign at any time they liked. On this definite assurance many youths joined. That the Indian Army Act was very loosely construed at the time of Recruitment in Ahmedabad is clearly indicated by the fact that Col. Levie sanctioned the Recruitment of boys much under 18 and men much above the age of 31. After a short time several youths sent in their resignations. These resignations were held back and kept unanswered by the Officer commanding the Company for several months; no orders were passed on the resignations nor were they forwarded to the higher authorities in Bombay for a long time; the Uniform and Arrears of fees of some of those who had sent in their resignations were called for when a few of them were also informed that on their uniforms being returned and fees paid they would be discharged. The Uniforms were accordingly returned and fees paid up. A long time after the submission of the resignations and return of Uniforms the youths were recently informed at a very late stage and much to their surprise that their resignations were not accepted. Not only this but those who had sent in their resignations and returned their uniforms months ago have been served with notices a few days ago ordering them to attend the camp at Deolali from the 2nd to 12th instant on penalty of punishment extending to death although these youths have had hardly any drill or training. This meeting most respectfully and earnestly prays that no steps be taken against those who have tendered their resignations. Great dissatisfaction prevails amongst the Parsee Community here for these and other causes and they respectfully pray for a careful investigation of the affairs of the Local Company and also pray that in view of Col. Levie's assurance and other circumstances mentioned above the resignations submitted may kindly be accepted."

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As you seem to say, without Hindu Muslim unanimity there can be no Indian Swaraj. And it is also a known fact that the gentle plant of unanimity which was slowly and steadily growing has been at present enwrapped into a whirlwind which threatens its very growth. If your profession is not merely a profession but has the force of faith you will readily admit that he who pens a line which is calculated to add fuel to the fire does not understand India's circumstances and her needs; and his utterances must therefore be at once exposed and put down.

You to-day on the Diwali day have thought fit to write on Hindu Muslim unity apparently to push it forward. But may I ask you, Sir, to re-read your own article especially the latter portion and to consider whether it tends to clear the atmosphere or to add to its venom. Your article certainly leaves an impression that for the breach in the unity the Hindus are responsible. Black sheep will be found in both the communities. Why should they be marked out in the one to be compared with the best in the other? And is it the whole truth to say that "it is the Muslim leaders who are seeking to restore and to maintain it (unanimity)?" And then you proceed to imply that fanaticism is more on the side of the Hindu and to say that the Mahatmaji "sought to use the Muslims for the purpose of the Hindus" and that the nation agreed to forsake communal standpoint but some of the Hindu leaders returned to it, and "would rather keep their country in perpetual tutelage" and would "prefer the Christian political system" "to the Mohammedan system". I do not wish to characterise such expressions. I will only say that a lie is less harmful than a half truth. And if the communal estrangement has reached X degree your article will not bring it down to X—1 but perhaps it may make it X by 1.—Yours, etc.

MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE.

Diwali Day.

[We do not deny that there are black sheep among Mohammedans, nor yet that Hindu-Muslim Unity has been assailed from the Muslim side. But it has not been so assailed so far as we know by any Muslim leader in the Congress camp. We hope that Mr. Mathooradas is wrong in his forebodings as to the effect of our article.—Ed. "B. C."]

WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

Rains has fallen locally in South East Madras and on south Burma Coast and increased in Andamans, Port Blair reports one and half inches.

A depression may be forming in South of Bay.

Forecast:—Some extension on Coromandel Coast.

ATHLETICS IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA SPORTS.

A start was made with the annual sporting meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday afternoon when the first day's events were run off. The general arrangements were quite satisfactory with the result that all the events were worked off without a hitch. There were 11 evens on the card, and the day's sport commenced with the 120-yds Hurdle Race which produced a keen contest between Hudson and Bennett, and eventually the two deadheated for the first place. The 100 yards Flat Race (open) was the next event and was run off in three heats. The final will be run today (Friday). There were starters for the ½-mile race which included. Hudson and Bennett. The latter led for the greater portion of the distance, but on nearing home Hudson beat him with a fine sprint.

The results are:—

1250 YDS. HURDLE RACE.

A. B. Hudson and L. A. Bennett Dead-heat 1
D. H. Dawson 3

TILTING THE BUCKET.

J. H. Hud and A. Pearson 1

OBSTACLE RACE.

(Rugby Football Players.)

D. H. Dawson 1
Scott. 2

ONE MILE RACE.

In 3 Heats.

I. Bilimoria, Soares and Meyers.
II. Mahar, Pai and Bharucha.
III. Pathare, Siddiqui and Marcus.

QUARTER MILE RACE (OPEN.)

In Two Heats.

I. Meyers, Wright and Marmus.
II. Stewart, Powell and Power.

SACK RACE.

C. G. Ross 1
Carderwood and Hardcastle (dead-heat) ... 2

120 YARDS VETERANS' RACE (HANDICAP.)

W. F. Bird 1
F. P. Oliver 2
W. W. Collins 3

HALF MILE

A. B. Hudson 1
C. H. Waud 2
D. H. Dawson 3

100 YARDS RACE (OPEN).

In Three Heats.

I. Mahar, Soares and Gillet.
II. Power, Cooper and Meyers.
III. Powell and Lawler (dead-heat).

QUARTER MILE RACE.

A. B. Hudson 1
L. A. Bennett 2
C. W. H. P. Waud 3
Time—55 secs.

PUTTING THE SHOT.

J. H. E. James 1
P. T. Harrison 2
J. H. P. Gardiner 3
Distance 33ft. 9in.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

T. T. BARODAWALLA XI vs. BHUSAWAL RY. TEAM.

Taking advantage of the Diwali Holidays, the railway team from Bhusawal came down to Bombay to play off two whole-day fixtures one with the Parsee Gymkhana, the other with Mr. T. T. Barodawalla's XI. The contest with the Parsee Gymkhana resulted in a win for the home Team. Yesterday match on the Grant Medical College ground proved a draw. Barodawalla's XI winning the toss, went in to bat and put up the excellent score of 238 runs. Habibulla Khan played fine cricket and retired after scoring 101 runs which included 13 fours and an over boundary, Rasool was also in form and put up 59, including 3 sixes.

The Railway team replied with 108 runs for 9 wickets. Wasker, Dady Richard and Kondi were the only players to re[illegible] their respective scores bei[illegible] 11 runs respectively. Waska[illegible] ponsible for the result and Kondia of the Railway team while for Barodawalla's knocked six.

BARODAWALL[illegible]

Mirza Mahomed Beg 18; Arfani 16; Habibulla Khan (retired) 101; T. T Barodawalla 16; Syed 0, Rasool 59; Tambuwalla 6; Pathare 4; A. Khan 6; Ismail Shakoor 7, Shahabuddin (not out) 0; Extras 6. Total 238.

BHUSAWAL RAILWAY TEAM.

Paranjpe 0, G. Wagh 0, Dady 27, George0, Waskar (not out) 32, Richard 14, Syed 2, James 5; Kondia 11, M. Wagh 1, S. K. Lal (not out) 6.† Total 108.

WEST END CINEMA.

"BAVU."

Bavu—who is he? An illiterate man with a forceful personality who dominates with brutality and magnetism. "Bavu" is an intriguing title and the "Universal" film of that name, which comes to the West End Cinema to-morrow night, is said to be a weird story, a mystery play of the most intense variety with more of the thrill element than is commonly found in one cinema drama. "Bavu" is laid in a foreign country during a period of great upheaval, when smouldering fires of revenge in the hearts of the people are fanned to furious flames by an overt act. The entire social structure totters, and with it goes the safety and security of important characters in the story.

It tells of two men one refined, educated and straight-forward, the other, a brute, both fighting over the same woman, an aristocratic princess of highly strung nature. The action takes place when human nature is not reliable and the woman knows not to which man she may safely turn for protection. Mr. Wallace Beery in the title role, is one of the most distinguished villains on the screen to-day. He has made a tremendous success of three roles of villainy in succession. He played the part of the brutal father in Prisci'la Dean's "Flame of Life," which was shown a few weeks back at the West End, but his characterization of "Bavu" is one of the finest pieces of work this noted actor has performed. Estelle Taylor, the beautiful screen vamp, reverses her usual standing and becomes the heroine. The hero, romantic young fellow with humanitarian ideals, is admirably portrayed by Forrest Stanley.

"Bavu" is electrically mystifying full of the most unexpected situations and free from all conventional elements. Yet the play, is not unpleasant, it has the full flavour of love and romance, and it thrills with the weirdness of its characters and its situations.

NOVELTY CINEMA.

As was fully anticipated the Bombay public has set its seal approval on the rather strikingly powerful Indian Production "The Soul of a Slave", produced by the Photoplay Syndicate of India, and starring Miss June Richards and Miss Adele Willison Wirth. The booking office's shows this week decidedly gratifying results and the Novelty was patronised by numerous European and Indian families. To-day is the last day to see this picture and all lovers of Swadeshi Cinema Art can be recommended not to miss this picture.

AN EMINENT INDIAN ENGINEER

MR. B. N. DEY IN BOMBAY.

Mr. B. N. Dey of 94-96A Kensington High Street, London, consulting Engineer, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last by the Italian boat, S. S. "Aquileia" Mr. Dey is putting up at the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel. This is the first time that Mr. Dey has been able to take a short holiday for years, and much against his wish he has been persuaded to combine business with pleasure while in this country. In view of the tremendous propaganda for the introduction of a protective tariff in favour of the empire products, especially of the "undeveloped colonies" which the Australian and the New Zealand Delegates are so zealously carrying out, it is interesting to note that a group of influential and leading British and Foreign Merchants Houses interested in the Indian Trade, have deputed Mr. B. N. Dey, to investigate and prepare an independent report on the subject for their use. Mr. Dey, it will be remembered, recently completed a big engineering undertaking for the Glasgow Corporation, and was able to effect a saving of over £50,000 for the Corporation. A "Chronicle" special representative called on Mr. Dey and had a long discussion with him on various matters of public interest, including the position of the Shakespeare Hut, Mr. Dey fully shares the view long held by "The Chronicle" regarding the harm this institution has done to Indian students visiting London for educational purposes. Mr. Dey expressed the view that it had a great deal to do with denationalising Indians. Referring to the immediate object of his visit, Mr. Dey said he hoped to be able to visit Baroda and Patiala states in connection with some engineering schemes in hand or under contemplation there. Mr. Dey further said:—

"Through my constant dealing with leading manufacturers of Europe and America in connection with engineering and industrial undertakings carried out by me abroad, I have been in a position to obtain an insight into the deplorable inefficiency with which India's foreign trade is handled.

India does not derive half the profits and many other advantages which could be hers, if she adopted the methods of other countries in marketing her produce abroad. It is surprising to see how little India asserts her power in the adjustment of international economic relations in spite of the fact of her holding monopolies of many important raw materials, for which the world is dependent on her. Her import trade is equally unsatisfactory. The root of the evil lies in thoughtless buying at any price, regardless of the concessions she could secure for herself in the world market due to her buying power.

Governments are generally known to be unbusinesslike everywhere. The remedy lies in our own hands. With a sincere will to work, which will not entail any material sacrifice, our influential people can introduce forethought, efficiency and economy in municipalities, public corporations and private concerns, also establish direct dealing[illegible] the Indian producer and [illegible] as well as between [illegible] Indian buyer. [illegible] of the [illegible] by, some [illegible] out- [illegible] within [illegible] of [illegible] material [illegible] direct business connection [illegible] and abroad.

By competitive [illegible]ers from world's leading manufacturers and consumers, best materials at the lowest prices could be bought for import into India, as well as highest prices obtained for Indian produce. Among many other advantages that would accrue from direct dealing is the securing of free practical training in the best factories of Europe and America, for thousands of our young men".

POLICE METHODS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

[illegible] the 2nd instant Mr. [illegible] of the [illegible] Bombay, placed before the learned [illegible] Presidency Magistrate, to remand [illegible] Hindoos, who were charged, (inter alia you not suspected) with pocket picking in respect of about Rs. 30,000 Mr. [illegible] of the Bombay C. I. D., like a gallant officer, victorious after a very successful battle, comes in person to claim honour on this great feat of C. I. D., and particularly himself, places them before Mr. Frank Oliveira, the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate, and obtains a remand, simply for the asking of it. Again the poor 18 persons are placed before the same Magistrate on Tuesday the 6th instant and this time, not by Mr. Fern, but by Sub-Inspector Satam, (as reported by your Bori Bunder Anglo-Indian contemporary) who stated that there was no evidence against them. His Worship ordered the accused to be discharged. This is not the only instance but everyday, probably scores of similar cases take place in Bombay Presidency alone. And why? If anybody dared to arrest in England any innocent people on suspecion alone they would have to pay enormous damages for the inconvenience and slur of being locked up in the beautiful Police cells.

Why then is it permitted in India the freedom to Police Detectives and Police officers to practise this opression on any one they do not like just as if it were a joke?

If there is no provision in law to remedy this deplorable state of affairs, will the new legislative members move in the matter and deal with the man abusing his powers to be dismissed, and that Goermment will have to pay damages of Rs. 1,000 and upwards for every 24 hours or fraction thereof that an innocent man is kept in Police custody? On the other hand this state of affairs clearly indicates the incompetency of the many C. I. D. and Police officers. Government and the authorities concerned should sack them on the spot when they commi a mistake and then let them join the string of the housands of unemployed in India.—Yours etc.,

ZINOMA.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

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NOTICE.

To-day being Hindu New Year day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1923.
(669th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

ARMISTICE DAY.

The great European War came to an end at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of the year 1918, and that hour and day and month of each succeeding year has been set apart for the devout remembrance of the unknown multitude of those who, in that war, gave their lives freely for the liberation of humanity, as they believed, from armed aggression, despotism and all kinds of frightfulness. The appeal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief which we publish elsewhere, on behalf of ex-service men, Indian as well as British, is suited to this anniversary and should meet with wide response. It is an anniversary which everybody can observe sincerely, for no-one doubts the honour of the men who fought in that tremendous struggle. The mischief of the terms of so-called "peace" was wrought by men who never fought at all, men who betrayed the high ideals set before the fighting men, and lightly broke the promises which they had made to them. Next Sunday is Nov. 11th, "Armistice Day," and it is natural for us to look back to the last occurrence of the anniversary and compare the outlook then and now. The year which has elapsed since Nov. 11th 1922 has brought immense relief to Indian feeling in the Treaty of Lausanne with Turkey. It has also brought to pass a change in England—undoubtedly a change for good—the ultimate results of which it is too early yet to estimate. The man who broke the solemn pledges he had made to India in the name of England has been hurled from power, and in his place there stands to-day, an honest man, having the honest man's respect for pledges given in his country's name and preference for honest men wherever found. The result of such a substitution is not seen at once, since the political machine runs, on as usual, but it is bound in the long run to be favourable to those whose claims against the British Government are honest and have documentary support. It indicates the British people's acceptance of the ideals of the men who fought and won the war, and their rejection of the baser aims of those who exploited the sublime endeavour of the fighters and betrayed their trust. This Armistice Day is, therefore, the most hopeful we have yet seen, for it now seems possible, as it did not seem possible a year ago, that England's wartime pledges with regard to liberation of the Arab peoples and the status of the Holy Places of Islam may at last be fully honoured, and that many other things for which our soldiers, Indian no less than British, fought and died, may be achieved in the near future.

NEW YEAR THOUGHTS.

The Hindu New Year begins to-day. It is a festival not only for Hindus but for all communities that have made India their home. For national solidarity has no meaning if the festival of one community is not observed with due rejoicings by other communities also. The unity of India is a unity in diversity. Differences due to religion and traditions of the past must remain and cannot be annihiliated. But they can be harmonised into a homogeneous whole. And the progress achieved in this direction will be measured by the extent to which to-day sister communities of India share in the feelings and sentiments of Hindus. The beginning of the new year naturally recalls to mind the achievements and failures of the past year, the aspirations unrealised and the hopes unfulfilled. On this happy day our first thoughts are naturally of our great leader and of those imprisoned workers in the cause of the country, who are not in our midst to share our rejoicings. When he was arrested the Mahatma hoped that the country would not fret over those in jail. It would do them and the country good, he said, to serve the full term of their imprisonment and they could be fully discharged before their time only by an act of the Swaraj Parliament. What have we done during the last year to hasten the advent of the Swaraj Parliament? In sorrow and shame we must confess we have not proved ourselves worthy of the cause and the great leader who espoused it. Practically the whole of the year we wasted in carrying on a futile controversy over the question of Council-entry, the perilous consequences of which were the re-birth of the unfortunate differences between Hindus and Muslims in Northern India and an almost complete deadlock in the legitimate work of the Congress. What time a keenly interested world, which had admiringly seen how the country had achieved during two years of intensive work under the guidance of the Mahatma what it would not ordinarily have achieved in two generations, expected us to carry on the work, with redoubled effort, to its logical conclusion, we presented to it the spectacle of a rudderless ship drifting it knew not where. When, more than ever before, a united front and a national programme were the essence of our success, we found ourselves like a house divided against itself amidst the confusion of methods and counsels, if not of aim. Perhaps, the bitter experience was necessary: we had to pass through the slough of despond, with Gurukabagh and the Nagpur struggle as the lights illuminating our path to Delhi where the nation faced realities and showed to the world once again that its heart beat true and sound, that it remained unshaken in its faith in the movement inaugurated by the imprisoned leader and that, in the interest of national solidarity which mattered more than anything besides honour, it realised the wisdom of devising and carrying out a two-fold programme that would draw out the best efforts of the two sections of the Congress. The Swaraj Party has begun its work late and with insufficient preparation. Whether it succeeds or fails, the result can only be a renewal of the faith in Non-Cooperation as the Mahatma preached and practised. But while the Swaraj Party proceeds with its task, the No-Changers cannot afford to remain idle. They will, as Maulana Mahomed Ali has said, be judged by their facts not their theories. They have to be up and doing and to push forward the constructive programme and hasten the evolution of that disciplined strength in the nation which, whatever the experience of the Swaraj Party in the Councils, will alone finally settle the struggle with the bureaucracy. Last year has been a year of invaluable experience, if not of effort. Let the year that begins to-day show in achievement that we have profited by that experience.

"MAHATMA GANDHI-KI-JAI"

The "Nayjivan" publishes a beautiful story of his jail experience related by Maulana Shaukat Ali to friends in Ahmedabad soon after his release. Mahavo, a Bhangi, having, while drunk, murdered his wife, was sentenced to be hanged. He was brought to the Rajkot jail where Maulana Shaukat Ali was imprisoned, and placed in a cell adjoining the Maulana's cell. Having come in contact with him, the Maulana asked him to relate his story which he did frankly and, in genuinely repentant tone, he agreed that he fully deserved the punishment awarded to him and added that during the few days that remained his greatest joy would be to remember God and sing his "bhajans." One night the Maulana heard the sound of dancing and singing. The sound came from the adjoining cell where the condemned but now free man was singing the praises of his Creator, longing for the Union with the Universal Soul. It was the night before the fateful day. No wonder the Maulana's eyes grew dim with tears. The next morning Mahavo came out smiling from his cell and went almost dancing to the scaffold. As the much-dreaded helmet was being placed on his head the cry went forth from him—"Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai"—and the whole jail resounded with the echoing cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" from all the prisoners. Later the Maulana was informed by the prisoners how Mahavo met his death. "During the last fifteen years," many of them told him, "we have never seen such a death," "I have never such a brave death," so said also the Superintendent of the jail to the Maulana and asked the latter, in wonder: "What has even this Bhangi to do with Mahatma Gandhi?" "Because," the Maulana replied," "there is only one man in this world who has prayed to his Creator that, if a second life were given to him, he should be born a Bhangi or a Dhed." It would mar its beauty to seek to draw a moral from this story which will take its place among the immortal expressions of human personality.

Notes of the Day.

The Difference.

The Prince of Wales made an excellent speech at the dinner of the Overseas League when he proposed the toast of the Dominions and India. His Royal Highness wisely urged the desirability of encouraging the spirit of travel in statesmen and journalists and all who were distributors of ideas and information to people in Britain. The British people won an Empire in a fit of absent-mindedness and are ruling it in ignorance so profound as to provoke Mr. Bruce to the inevitable declaration that Empire Federation is dead. The lack of understanding which he deplored did not, however, prevent the Prince from endorsing the statement of General Smuts that the British "Commonwealth" *(sic)* was the greatest institution ever devised by man and that it consisted of *independent* sister States wrought by the genius of many statesmen and sound instincts of peoples with two opposites of co-operation and independence dovetailed together. Now all this is true—of the British Commonwealth composed of Britain and the self-governing Dominions. But it is certainly not true of India who has no independence and in respect of whom cooperation means bearing more than her due of the burdens and being deprived of the substance though not the sham of privileges.

Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din.

Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din, the revered Imam the Muslim congregation in England, and founder of the highly useful Woking Mission, is now in India. Few men have deserved better of the Muslim world in general and of Indian Muslims in particular than Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din. His integrity is above suspicion, and his religious sincerity no less than the excellent work he has done for the spread of Islamic knowledge entitles him to the respect of Muslims everywhere. We are amazed to hear that such a man is being attacked in a section of the Urdu Press as if he were, or could be, a political intriguer; and we very much regret that the only ground of such attacks should have been furnished by some statements which appeared in "The Chronicle". The present writer can assure the Indian public, from his personal knowledge, that H. I. M. the Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan is mentioned by name in the Khutba every Friday at the London Muslim House and was mentioned in the Khutba on occasion of the Bakri Id at Woking. Of one thing we are quite certain, and that is that whatever Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din did on given occasion, was done for pure religious reasons; and therefore should be treated with respect.

The Late Mr. A. K. Dutt.

In the death of Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt Bengal has lost one of its most prominent sons. Though latterly he had been living in retirement, owing chiefly to [illegible] and old age, Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt's services to his province will not be easily forgotten by his countrymen. He took a leading part in the anti-Partition and Swadeshi agitation and he obtained such a hold over the people of his native district of Barisal that the Government deported him, along with eight other Bengali leaders in 1909 under Regulation III of 1818. His organising powers were wonderful, as even the head of the province was obliged to confess, when the latter visited the district and found that he could not get a coolie to carry his luggage or obtain a grain of salt from the bazaar, without the sanction of "Aswin Babu." He organised a net-work of "Seva Samitis" or bands of volunteers to render help to the poor and suffering in the district. He was unassuming in his nature and was the idol of the younger generation. He founded the Brijmohun College in Barisal in memory of his father. Though living in retirement, he took keen interest in the Non-cooperation movement, and when Mahatma Gandhi visited him three years ago he expressed his fullest confidence in the latter and wished him God-speed in his great undertaking. Bengal and all India is poorer for the loss of such a man.

Enfranchisement of Indian Women.

Madras celebrated on Wednesday the enfranchisement of Indian women, as the local Legislative Council was the first to agree to give women the power to vote at the Council elections. Many of the Indian provinces have since then followed suit and for the first time women in India, Indian and non-Indian, are exercising their franchise in the present elections. But, it is worth noting that the enfranchisement of women, is only partial and not yet complete, since they have the right to vote only and cannot stand as candidates for election. This restriction should be removed by the new legislatures, as there are in all provinces educated women of high standing whose presence would increase the dignity and usefulness to any assembly.

GENERAL SMUTS AT THE CONFERENCE.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

General Smuts' speech at the Imperial Conference in London was the only one, among those of the Dominion Premiers', that really counted for anything. (I am leaving out for the moment Mr. Fitzgerald's short statement, on behalf of the Irish Free State, which was quite of a different type and a different order. As I have already said, it was pure gold, every single word of it.) All the other Dominion speeches were unreal. They meant very little except soft and pleasing words, and complimentary phrases and polite evasions of the real issue. But General Smuts' speech, to quote his own strong slang phrase, was "*up against it.*" However much one might object to his words, they meant something. They actually gripped the reader, by their force and tardiness. They had reality behind them. He used perverse arguments. He said two or three things, that were palpably false. He told one thing which (if he only realised it) was as false as could be. But all the same he expressed the mind of White South Africa; and if White Australia, or New Zealand or British Columbia had 160,000 Indians living within their borders, instead of a few hundreds, the Premiers of those Dominions also would have been "up against it", just as General Smuts was "up against it."

'Up Against It.'

What does that phrase mean? Does it imply solely an economic issue? Is it merely the question of trade rivalry and business rivalry? This is what all the Dominion Premiers (General Smuts included) tried to make of it. But after studying the question on different Continents with extreme care and thoroughness (and having in the past accepted provisionally for a time the "economic" solution), I have a right to deny this emphatically and finally and as far as I can authoritatively. For I am absolutely convinced that the racial factor is more important in Africa than the economic.

The Truth.

The truth really is, that what I may call Teutonic, or Anglo-Saxon Europe is racial to a degree that has perhaps had no parallel before in the history of the world. Latin Europe is not racial. South America which was colonised by the Latin races of Europe has already solved its race problem, and any one who reads Viscount Bryce's book, called "Impressions of South America", will be agreeably surprised to find how soluble the problem is. It must also be remembered that South America has had her "negro" problem as well as that of the mixture of other races. Surely the settling down side by side of these races together with their inter-marrying is an infinitely higher, happier and better solution than the Klu-Klux-Klan and the lynching methods of Georgia and Texas. If the indignant reply be given by the white man, that this is to destroy the "purity" of his race, the obvious rejoinder is that "purity" of race is a fetish and a superstition, and in the last resort an unnatural and inhuman thing. For it can be scientifically proved, that races which have for some reason or other kept themselves completely apart, by strictly prohibiting intermarriage, have, in the long run, had the *least* survival values, instead of having (as they themselves expected) the greatest. I am writing on a very wide subject in quite general terms. I am fully aware, that in [illegible] leaving out many subsidiary factors. But what I want to make as clear as possible is this, that it is not too much to say, that (what I may call) the *puritan* theory of race is exploded as a final scientific expression of the destiny of mankind. There is really one race,—the human race,—and within that race every possible variety of inter-mixture is fertile and fruitful.

This does not mean for a moment that every one should go and marry somebody outside his own racial or cast area. It does not imply also that marriages within the race or caste should not be naturally the rule, and other marriages the exception. Nature will settle that question for herself and marriages within the race or caste will be the most common of all for many years to come. But it *does* imply, that exceptions to this rule are both legitimate and natural also; *and that wherever these are banned or barred by an iron system of social boycott or ex-communication, humanity suffers terribly and the progress of the world towards unification is thrown back.* To make my position clear, I want to say quite frankly, that this refers to "caste" in India quite as much as to the white race cult in Africa.

A Contrast.

I would take (as a striking contrast between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon attitudes) the recent case in Paris of extreme rudeness on the part of some Americans as contrasted with the courtesy and hospitality of the French. This rudeness had actually to be rebuked by the French Government itself,—a very strong and significant action to take on the part of a foreign Government. The Africans in Paris have always been on the best terms with the Parisian, wherever they have come up to modern civilised standards. The French admire them and have no race prejudice whatever. French artists delight in their bronze colour and in their magnificent physique. The Frenchman is no Puritan. He is Catholic in his habits and tastes. Therefore the conduct of those excessively rude Americans, who insulted African citizens of the French Republic at a theatre was unbearable. The Americans were warned by the French Government that they would be ex-tradited, if such conduct occurred again.

But in South Africa it would have been all the other way. Any white man, who became familiar with the African, and treated him as an equal, or sat next to him with his wife and children in the same cinema, would be socially ostracised, even if something worse did not happen to him.

(Continued on page 11.)

KENYA QUESTION.

FUTILITY OF REOPENING.

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" saw Mr. C. F. Andrews on Thursday morning and put to him the following questions:—

Q.—What should the Kenya Indians do at the present moment and in the present circumstances?

A.—It is as clear as possible that they cannot, and will not, accept the communal franchise. On that point, I believe, they are quite decided and there will be no going back on that decision. It must be remembered that the franchise basis would certainly be different,—the Indians would have one franchise, the Europeans would have another. This would block the way, in the future, to any re-opening of the whole question. Just as the Kenya Europeans were determined not to have the common franchise, laid down in the Wood Winterton agreement, so the Kenya Indians and the whole of India with them are determined not to accept the communal franchise, laid down in the new Kenya White Paper.

Q.—What then should be done in the meanwhile?

A.—The whole question must be carefully worked out as to what we can accept and what we cannot accept but there must never be a *separate electoral roll*. That matter can never be agreed upon.

Q.—What about the Executive Council?

A.—That is by nomination. There is no racial question involved in that. The racial question comes in with regard to the Legislative and Municipal franchise, where, in both cases, a *separate electoral roll with separate and distinct electoral standards* is laid down for our acceptance. We can never accept that humiliation!

Q.—How do you answer the objection that there is a communal franchise in India?

A.—That is an entirely different question. There is no supreme issue *of the colour bar and the colour bar only* in the Indian elections. If there were, I would be the first to oppose it; because all such barriers are hateful to me. I have spoken out very strongly indeed with regard to "untouchability" in India, which is the nearest approach to the "colour bar" in Africa.

PUTTING THE WHITES AT EASE.

Q.—Then you would not accept Indian representation on the *municipal* councils, with a separate electoral roll?

A.—Never! There is a humiliation there even deeper, if anything, than the legislative colour bar. It means that even as rate-payers, in a city, Indians are not to be treated as the equals of Europeans.

Q.—But if the Europeans raise the objection that they would be swamped?

A.—I would give guarantees against that, which should be valid and binding. But, in reality, that objection is not worth much. The Indians are leaving the country in great numbers and the Indian voters in Kenya, on an education and property basis, do not in any way swamp the Europeans.

Q.—Do you think that the Kenya decisions can now be reopened, after the Imperial Conference?

A.—*I do not think that they will at present be altered.* But the longer and the stronger the injustice of them is placarded before the world the better. And who can tell what may happen in the future? Of one thing I wish Indians of all opinions to be quite certain. It was the serious and intelligent way in which the Indian Press challenged with one voice the Kenya decisions which has so deeply moved Great Britain and the Dominions. I would like to pay a tribute to the Indian Press. I have never before seen a subject so thoroughly and powerfully dealt with as this Kenya question. It has not been mere emotional writing, but serious and sustained argument, whose united force has been extraordinarily strong. I trust that this unity and decisiveness will not be lost and that the settled determination of the whole Indian public, never to accept the White Paper as a settled fact, will be vividly presented in Great Britain and in South and East Africa. I only wish that the newspapers, which are written from the European standpoint in this country, could make this abundantly clear: for extracts from them are published in Great Britain and South Africa; though in wide official and other circles the Indian Press standpoint is also very carefully studied and its effect is becoming daily more and more felt.

HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Q.—Are you going to England principally for your health?

A.—No; I would not say that. I believe that there is a very great need for me to go there in order to carry on the work I was doing in May, when I was called upon suddenly to come back to India. It will be remembered, that it was imperatively necessary for me to come back then, in order to prepare the Indian public before-hand for the adverse Kenya decision and to supply to the Press the reliable and concrete information, which makes all the difference, when a subject has to be thoroughly and widely discussed and handled by the Press But I left work undone in England and there is now a more favourable atmosphere there in which I can make the Indian position more clearly understood. May I add that I am exceedingly anxious also to let my own countrymen know the *truth* about Mahatma Gandhi and to remove the false impressions which I found everywhere present? I owe this duty to England, as an Englishman.

At the same time I have to acknowledge that the nervous breakdown, which I had lately, has pointed to the need of a sea voyage and a change. This had been the doctor's advice, apart from anything else. I sail on Saturday by the s. s. "Mooltan", and as it is a very large steamer and not overcrowded with passengers, I hope to have a quiet voyage and to spend Christmas with my brothers and sisters. I propose to come back in Janary direct to India.

Numerous Medical Men and eminent Oculist have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C15576D

GOVT. CONTRACTS.

PREFERENCE TO EMPIRE GOODS.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Economic Conference, this afternoon, unanimously passed a resolution reaffirming its sense of importance of Overseas Settlement.

It also passed a resolution reaffirming the principle that in all Government contracts, preference should be given to the goods produced in the Empire, and that, as far as practicable, the materials used in carrying out contracts should be Empire products.

It further passed a resolution urging the British Government to circulate up-to-date information reporting the progress of the Burney airship proposals and to prepare a draft procedure designed to secure a more rapid and more extensive interchange of information with regard to civilian aeronautics with a view to a general adoption by Empire Governments. —Reuter.

FURTHER PREFERENCES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Imperial Economic Conference rediscussed Imperial Preference on the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to deal with the question. All Dominion representatives expressed their gratitude to the British Government for the offer to increase preference.

Reuter understands the British Government, to-day announced further preferences which are expected considerably to benefit the Dominions. They will take the form of new duties against foreigners, while Dominions products will enter free. It is believed the new duties proposed include 5s. per cwt. on apples, 10s. 6d. per cwt. on honey and 6d. per gallon on fruit juices, largely used in England for the manufacture of jams. It is also understood preference on Dominion heavy wines will be increased from one-third to two-thirds, and it is believed Government are further considering an increase in preference on sparkling wines.

DISCUSSION ON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Conference, this morning, discussed the Food and Materials Committee's report, and decided that several methods including subsidies, import licenses and the stabilisation of prices, were all impracticable as the difficulties for any Government interfering with trade were almost insurmountable. [illegible] dealing with preference, said the British Government were considering what further preference was possible. The Dominions unanimously decided, as regards tobacco, in favour of the second alternative British proposal, namely an increase in preference to one-fourth.

The Conference unanimously reaffirmed the resolution on the subject of preference passed at the Imperial War Conference in 1917.—Reuter.

BRITISH COTTON PIECE GOODS.

EXPORTS DIMINISH BY 46 PER CENT.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain in a speech at Preston asked if protection was fatal to the export of cotton, why, under Free Trade, had our exports of cotton piece goods diminished by forty-six per cent. in 4 years after the war while in France they were almost stationary and in America, with a very high tariff, they had increased by sixty per cent. —Reuter.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says, the market has shown a steady tone in consequence of bear covering and some enquiry from China, not always at a price high enough to lead to business. Supplies from America have been fairly free but other suppliers are rather reluctant in views of the speculative position affairs consequent upon the "corner" in Bombay. At this season of the year, when preparations for the Chinese New Year loom on the horizon, dealers are slow to sell for forward delivery lest stock in Bombay be held tightly and be unavailable for possible China requirements. The Situation, however, by no means begets confidence. —Reuter.

DELHI AND AFTER.

SHRADDHANAND ON COMMUNAL TENSION.

MRS. NAIDU'S DISCLAIMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov.8.

Mrs. Naidu who has been ill and confined to bed in Delhi ever since she arrived here from Solon is now making a rapid progress towards recovery, and her doctors state that she would be alright in less than a week, when she is expected to visit Amritsar.

Referring to a recent article appearing in "Tej", Delhi, Mrs. Naidu has made the following statement to the Press:—

"My attention has been drawn to an article in "Tej", of 2nd instant, in the course of which my old friend Swami Shraddhanand labours under a strange misconception, making surprising statements that it was only due to my insistance that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at the close of his presidential address at Delhi made brief sympathetic reference to the wrongs suffered by the Hindu community during recent riots. It is well known that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's main preoccupation since his release from prison in January last to find a solution for the unfortunate Hindu-Muslim problem and those who heard his stirring and splended peroration at the Special Congress could not fail to be impressed by admirable courage and candour of his speech, which was a genuine expression of his sympathy for Hindus, and his deep indignation at the excesses committed against them by some of his own co-religionists at Multan, Shahranpur and other places".

AUSTRALIAN POLICE STRIKE.

"SITUATION FULLY IN CONTROL."

LONDON, Nov. 7

Melbourne.—The Police Commissioner states the authorities are now fully in control of the situation arising out of the police strike. The Public Safety Bill, which the Government has submitted to Parliament, provides for the protection of the public against violence and disorder, restriction of assemblages in streets, restriction of the sale of liquor, restriction of the accumulation of the Union funds for the use of strikers and imposes heavy penalties for infraction of these regulations.

2ND READING OF PUBLIC SAFETY BILL.

After a hot debate, the Victorian Legislative Assembly passed the second reading of the Public Safety Bill with a view to giving the authorities wider powers to preserve order. Labour members are continuing their Opposition in Committee-stage.

Underwriters have declined to accept responsibility for riot-losses in connection with the strike.—Reuter.

ROUND-UP OF SEPARATISTS.

DEPORTED FROM BONN

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Bonn.—Following the recent Belgian action against the Separatists at Aix-la-Chappelle, the French at Bonn, last evening, rounded up over 2,000 imported Separatists who were disarmed: marched to the station and deported on special trains. Guards on all roads leading to the British zone have been reinforced. Two prominent Separatists endeavouring to enter were arrested to-day.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S CHAOTIC FINANCES.

MARK TO DISAPPEAR ON NOV. 15TH.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Burlin.—Thursday passed off without the threatened Bavarian 'putsch' materialising. Erhadrt's followers on the Bavarian-Thuringian frontier do not show signs of emerging from safe quarters, while the Richswehr has been dispatched to Thuringia as a protection. The Nationalist menace would appear to be directing its energies to routing out the Communists from the Governments. The principle pro-occupation remains the problem of how to ameliorate the chaotic financial situation and the hourly rising prices which are exemplified in the case of bread. A single loaf to-day costs more than the average wages of a worker of last week. The Government has decided to repeat the levy on foreign securities and raise the embargo on sugar exptrt. It is announced the mark will disappear on November 15th when the Rentenmark will appear.—Reuter.

LEADERS' INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

TO MEET AT DELHI ON 15TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

The informal Conference of Hindu and Muslim Congress leaders, invited by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, to meet in Delhi, on 30th November, will now be held a fortnight earlier, on 15th November.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

MR. SASTRI'S REVIEW.

REPLY TO GEN. SMUTS AND MR. KING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 8.

The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivas Sastri requested by the Associated Press of India to make a statement regarding the Imperial Conference said that he was very glad to have an opportunity to do so. Though his doctor had enjoined on him complete quiet and rest, he would take a risk of going against it. To judge by appearance he has improved greatly in health and he will be leaving Bangalore for Poona by the middle of December. In making the statement Mr Sastri said: "Of several references made to me at the Imperial Conference in London, there are two which may not be fully understood without a statement from me. I will deal first with the remark of Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, casting a doubt on the helpfulness to the Indian cause in my recent visit to that country. These are his words: "I say for a reason that I am not so sure that Mr. Sastri's visit made it easier for me to deal with this problem. I would put it this way. Mr. Sastri's visit helped to direct the attention of the country to something which, I imagine, a greater part of the country knew nothing about. Once however, Mr. Sastri began delivering speeches, Labour Councils from one end of the country to the other began to receive communications from Labour organisations of British Columbia asking them to take care to see that such standards, as Labour had now in British Columbia, were maintained." Mr. King had foreseen this sort of result from my public speaking even before I landed in Canada. Once while I was still in Melbourne and another time as soon as I landed in Victoria, I was advised that I should avoid public speaking in his dominion. After anxious thought I resolved to pursue the course which I had pursued in Australia and New Zealand and make an appeal to the electorates themselves on behalf of the Indians. On Mr. King's own testimony, I was not unsuccessful seeing that the people "from one end of the country to the other" were made aware of the disability under which their Indian fellow citizens have always laboured but of which they were till then ignorant.

Ventilation is the first step towards the redress of political grievances. Mr. King's attitude, however, is quite intelligible. It is not that every Government welcomes a movement for the rectification of public wrong. The authorities think first and foremost of any embarrassment that may be caused to themselves and of other things only afterwards, if at all. But a political agitator must remember that no omelette was ever made without breaking some beautiful little eggs and that as a South Indian proverb says: "Mere *mantras* do not bring down mangos at any time." Besides, if, acting on Mr King's advice. I had observed the rule of silence, India would have found it difficult to understand the situation and to compare small things with great An international or rather inter-dominion incident would have been created which would have given my Dominion tour, of 1922 a character quite different from that which it now bears. Mr. King's half-hearted complaint was seized upon for his purpose by that master of political and diplomatic strategy who spoke for the Union of South Africa. I will quote relevant passages from his speech "So far as I can judge the atmosphere has become really worse in the last two years for the solution of this question. In South Africa undoubtedly it has become worse. That is due partly to the visit of Mr. Sastri and his speeches in various parts of the Empire to which I do not wish to refer with any particularity. The Prime Minister of Canada has said what effect of the visit has been in Canada and in South Africa. It has undoubtedly emphasised difficulties that existed before. That was one of the reasons why I thought it might not be wise for Mr. Sastri to come to South Africa."

WHY SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR WAS DECLINED.

It was at the end of 1921 Conference when delegates were taking leave of one another that General Smuts warned me not to go to South Africa until he should tell me the time was ripe. I thought at the time, it meant never and I wondered too how, he, of all people could suspect the possibility of my visiting South Africa, which by his own emphatic action had been carefully excluded from the scope of the famous resolution. The explanation was that during our discussions, somewhat unpleasant exchange of recollections had taken place regarding the visit of mine to South Africa, which had been contemplated the previous year, but had not come off. Lord Chelmsford's Government had proposed in 1920 that I should proceed along with Sir Benjamin Robertson to watch the Indian case before the Solomon Commission of Enquiry which had just been appointed. The Government of General Smuts would, at first, have none of me, but as my name was pressed by our Government, they stipulated that I should be warned that I should be treated only as Sir Benjamin's social inferior. In answer to further enquiry they explained that owing to the activity of the Anti-Asiatic League, the feeling against Indians was running high,, that it might not be possible to find me suitable hotel accommodation, that I might be subjected to indignities and that if I accepted social inferiority from the start I should have no right afterwards to complain of unequal treatment. Our Government protested against this extraordinary proposal and succeeded finally in getting my name

(Continued on next page.)

SERVICES COMMISSION.

ASSEMBLES IN DELHI.

RULES REGARDING PROCEDURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 8.

The Public Services Commission met again to-day, when it is understood that preliminaries in connection with the procedure of enquiry and evidence were further discussed.

The Royal Commission on the superior Civil Services held its preliminary meetings at Delhi on November 6th and 7th, when all the members were present as follows: Rt. Hon. Viscount Lee of Fareham (Chairman), Sir Reginald Craddock, Mr. B. Basu, Sir Cyril Jackson, Sir M. Habibullah, Mr. Hari Kishan Kaul, Mr. D. Petrie, Professor R. Coupland and Mr. N.M. Samarth. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the Royal Warrant of the King Emperor appointing the several commissioners by name and giving them the following specific directions with regard to their duties: "Having regard to the necessity for maintaining a standard of administration in conformity with the responsibilities of the Crown for the Government of India and to the declared policy of Parliament in respect of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and in view of the experience now gained of the operation of the system of government established by the Government of India Act in respect of the superior Civil Services in India to enquire into (1) The organisation and general conditions of service, financial and otherwise of those services. (2) The possibility of transferring immediately or gradually any of their present duties and functions to the services constituted on a provincial basis. (3) The recruitment of Europeans and Indians respectively for which provision should be made under the constitution established by the said Act and the best method of ensuring and maintaining such recruitment and to make recommendations,"

NOT A SUBORDINATE BODY.

The Chairman, Lord Lee, then proceeded to address the Commissioners and in his opening remarks emphasised the significance of the Royal Warrant which had just been read and which constituted a direct mandate from the King Emperor to the Commissioners in this respect. The Royal Commission differed fundamentally from an ordinary committee of enquiry. It was neither appointed by nor responsible to either the Government of India or the Secretary of State for India or indeed to any one but the King-Emperor himself, to whom eventually its report would be directly submitted. The Royal Commission therefore was in no sense a political committee but an independent and impartial tribunal charged with the high duty of investigating in a judicial spirit matters referred to it and after weighing and considering all the evidence placed before it of reporting its findings without fear or favour. The Commission, of course, possessed no executive power and all it could do was to make recommendations for the subsequent consideration and action of the Governments and Legislative bodies concerned.

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS.

Continuing Lord Lee referred to certain misconceptions which had prevailed in many quarters in India with regard to the origin and purpose of the Commission and particularly to the allegation that the main, if not the only object, for which it was appointed was to investigate and redress the grievances of British Civil servants in India. That misconception he wished to clear up at once and perhaps the best refutation of it was afforded by the terms of the Royal Warrant already quoted and the official questionnaires, in both of which the questions of reorganisation of the services and as it is commonly called Indianisation were clearly and prominently in the foreground of the enquiry. At the same time, of course, the examination of existing service grievances formed a very important and urgent part of the work of the Commission and one which must proceed concurrently with the other enquiries. With regard to all these matters it was recognised that every effort should be made to report in accordance with the King-Emperor's instructions with as little delay as possible and he felt sure that no efforts would be spared by the Commission to achieve that end. In the meantime he expressed the hope that the Commission would be permitted to pursue its investigations, so far as possible, in an atmosphere of calm and absence of racial feeling and however controversial the subjects with which it had to deal, that its functions would be recognised as being those of an impartial and independent tribunal rather than of a governmental or political committee.

QUESTION OF PUBLICITY.

In this connection the question of its methods of procedure was of considerable importance and would require very careful consideration. The rules laid down for the conduct of royal commissions are broad and elastic but the general and fundamental principle was that all the evidence given before any commission and all its proceedings and papers should be considered as strictly confidential, unless and until such commission should deliberately and special resolution decide to make them public. There were plenty of precedents both in England and in India for either course and in this matter the Royal Commission was the sole judge of its own procedure and entitled to decide it with due regard to the special circumstances and needs of the case. The Chairman then invited his colleagues to take this matter into their immediate consideration. Full interchange of views followed, in which the relative advantage of public and private proceedings were exhaustively discussed. There was a general agreement as to the desirability of keeping the public as well informed as possible [illegible] the progress of the enquiry, the nature of the evidence given before the Commission and the subjects which came under discussion and it was decided that frequent bulletins on these points should be supplied to the press. At the same time it was considered of vital importance that the Commission should be able to hear all evidence, however confidential, that might be of assistance to it in getting at the truth and that facilities should therefore be provided for witnesses who preferred to give evidence in private. A view was also expressed that it would be undesirable to run the risk of exaggerating political or racial feeling by unnecessary ventilation in public controversial issues.

RULES OF THE COMMISSION.

After a full discussion, in which all the Commissioners took part, the following resolution was carried by a unanimous vote:—The following shall be the rules with regard to hearing of evidence by the Commission. (a) Each witness, from whom the Commission may decide to receive oral evidence, will be required to submit not less than 48 hours in advance a written summary of his views and at the same time to state whether he desires to be heard in the presence of the press or in private. (b) The necessary arrangements to give effect to his choice will then be made by the Commission. (c) Should any witness whose evidence is taken in private, so request such evidence or any particular portions of it shall not be disclosed.

The Commissioners then proceeded to a detailed consideration of the two provisional questionnaires which had already been drafted by the Chairman, and after consultation with his colleagues, both in India and in England, circulated in advance of the assembly of the Commission certain amendments and additions having been made to meet the views of the various members, both documents as amended were then unanimously adopted by the Commission as its official questionnaires and released for circulation to intending witnesses and the press. The Commission then adjouned until the following morning, 8th instant, when advantage will be taken of its presence in Delhi to confer with the officials of certain departments of the Government of India. Due notice will be given to the press when oral evidence is to be taken in the case of all the witnesses who do not elect to [illegible]

A gas [illegible] ing with gas [illegible]

PALESTINE ARABS.

BRITISH OFFER OF AN AGENCY DECLINED.

UNANIMOUS DECISION.

The Morning Post correspondent from Jerusalem, telegraphed on Oct. 12:—

Yesterday's offer to the Palestine Arabs of an agency similar to that accorded to Zionists under the British Mandate amounted to a refusal not only of the other claims put forward by the Arab delegation, but of a petition submitted to the Cabinet Committee and the Prime Minister by 129 Conservative members of the British Parliament about July 18 last.

This petition called attention to the definite pledges given to the Palestine Arabs in 1915 and 1918, and suggested that the whole population of Palestine, with its 93 per cent. of Arabs, should be consulted and a form of Government agreed upon in harmony with their wishes and in close accord with the sentiments of Arabs throughout the East, and that no Zionist policy should be carried out that involved repression of the native population.

ARAB GRIEVANCES.

The petition continued:

We earnestly hope the Committee will meet the grievances embodied in the Arab protests against (1) the Zionising of their administrations, strengthened by the existence of a Zionist Executive officially recognised, and the making of Hebrew an official language; (2) the Legislative Council giving them an ineffective minority, and as a worse alternative an Advisory Council; (3) the heavy taxation of Arabs to maintain an expensive Zionist Government with its debt of £1,400,000, the proposed loan of £2,500,000, the Jewish economic concessions, which are already causing extensive unemployment, and the replacement of Arab workmen by Jews; (4) the preference given to Zionists in acquiring State and other lands.

The memorial was acknowledged on July 25 by the Premier, who promised that the views expressed would be considered by the Cabinet Committee. Later, the memorialists forwarded a list of the Conservatives who had signed the petition, pointing out that they numbered "more than 110 supporters of the Government, and represent, therefore, a very large body of opinion."

SIR H. SAMUEL'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION.

Musa Pasha Kazim, on behalf of twenty-four representative Arab notables, had an interview yesterday with Sir Herbert Samuel, in the course of which he made the following statement:

The delegation is unanimous in declining to accept the offer of an Arab agency which would not satisfy the aspirations of the Arab people. The Arabs never having recognised the status of the Jewish agency, do not desire the establishment of an Arab agency on the same basis.

Sir Herbert Samuel expressed regret at this reply, adding that at all events it would not be said that his Majesty's Government was not willing to place the Arabs in at least as privileged position as the Jews.

VOTE FOR MR. PATEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So the Collector of Bombay has after all warned us that no firm, whatever income-tax it may pay, is entitled to vote for the Legislative Assembly. The Collector must have made this announcement after a full consideration and I cannot challenge this great man's doing—even supposing for a moment that it is quite illegal. For, where our claims are properly guarded when the bureaucracy is up to do anything it chooses?

This announcement has naturally created a great sensation in the Bazars of various localities of this great city since it deprives of the voting rights of a firm. Sir, there is a rumour also that this has been done to prevent Mr. V. J. Patel from entering the Assembly. Well, I do not believe this but if any indirectly ruin Mr. Patel's interest inasmuch as his influence is very great among the independent trading classes who cannot be influenced in any way either by the bureaucratic or aristocratic or the capitalistic class. They are not poor dependent clerks or petty officials who are likely to sell their independence though much against their will with a view to satisfy those on whose mercy they have to depend. But supposing this does not come in the way of Mr. Patel, is it not ridiculous, Sir, that the authorities are coming forward at the eleventh hour and with a single stroke of the pen take away the right of a firm paying the Income Tax? It is absurd on the face of it and the following few questions, if put forth by these firms to the Collector of Bombay will help them in knowing their position exactly where they stood.

(1) Why did the Government, then publish the names of these firms in the electoral rolls?

(2) What was the reason to allow these firms to vote for the Provincial Legislative Council?

(3) Does the Government receive the tax on the profits of these firms and if it does why should a representative of such a firm be not allowed to exercise his right of voting?

There are only three questions and if on these grounds, the representatives of firms raise their protests. I am sure some good result is bound to come out of it.

Now I have to say nothing to the other voters except this that if Mr. V. J. Patel fails to go in the Assembly it will not be in any way a matter for him to lose personally. The shame will go to us that the voters did not support a tried and fearless fighter against the deep rooted bureaucracy. If we are to forget the various sorts of sacrifices and troubles that Mr. Patel has voluntarily and cheerfully invited for the sake of the steeming millions of his country, then I think we shall be unfit to demand Swarajya. I appeal to those Non-co-operators who are against voting for the Councils, to give their support to Mr. Patel at this critical moment and save him from the awkward and disappointing situation in which he is unfortunately put by the sudden announcement of the Collector of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P NANAVATY.

Bombay, Nov. .

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One is much surprised and perplexed to see the Note issued by the Collector and Returning Officer of Bombay under the heading of "A Warning to the Voters" to the effect that in the case of a firm named Jivanlal Panalal, if Jivanlal Tarachand votes for Jivanlal Panalal and signs the name of Jivanlal Panalal as Jivanlal Tarachand will be guilty of the offence of personation.

Further in the said Note it is stated that it should be clearly understood that the voting qualification is a purely personal one—firms are not recognised at all, etc. Referring to the Electoral Rules and Regulations nowhere it is stated that the firms are not recognised at all and that the voting qualification is a purely personal one. In the Rules and Regulations it is stated, "Every person registered in the Electoral Roll for the time being in force for any constituency, shall be entitled to vote, e." No definition of the word 'person' is given in the Rules and Regulations. So far as the meaning of the word 'person' is concerned one has to follow the definition given in the General Clauses Act where one finds that in the word person' a firm or a corporate body is included. This leaves no doubt that firms and corporate bodies have a right to vote. This right being a statutory right cannot be curtailed or done away with by a Returning Officer by the issue of any Note. One cannot understand that a partner of a firm has no right to vote when such a person signs cheques of large amounts and carries on business of the firm. Referring to the illustration of Jivanlal Panalal, given by the Returning Officer in his note, Jivanlal Tarachand has a right to vote as Jivanlal Panalal and he can sign the counter foil of the voting paper as Jivanlal Panalal as he may be usually signing cheques or vouchers or receipts as Jivanlal Panalal. The only condition according to the Rules and Regulations is that the voter should go personally to vote. Besides one cannot understand why the said Note giving a warning to the voter was issued so late as November 6th unless it be to embarass the voters and candidates before the candidates are returned to the Legislative Assembly to embarass the Government.

The issuing of the press Note has frightened the voters and many voters whose names are on the Electoral Roll are not inclined and are afraid to exercise even their personal right to vote. The Returning Officer should understand that the issue of his Note will render the election not a free one but one which is likely to be set aside.—Yours, etc.

[illegible]HAI.

MR. PATEL'S APPEAL.

PURITY OF ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In Mr. Patel's appeal which you publish in your issue of 7th instant he complains of the Collector's warning against personation and adds:—"It is inexplicable why a similar Press note was not issued in connection with the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council held last week." I should like to ask him as the leader of the Swarajist party in Bombay whether the "numerous firms" in his stronghold of Mandvi and Market voted for his Swarajist friends in "last week's election in Bombay North constituency? I have come to know of some of them and I am endeavouring to collect some more cases, and if Mr. Patel be interested in the purity of elections, he ought to help me by asking his successful friends to furnish me with the names of the firms who have voted for them. Evidently Mr. Patel was under the impression that firms entered in the electoral roll were legally qualified to vote as he confesses that "numerous firms—have promised their solid support to my candidature", and complains that "the Collector of Bombay has by one stroke of pen deprived me of most of these votes by the issue of a press note....." His friends may have been in the same blissful ignorance an quite prepared to test the validity of the votes of the firms by an Election Petition, if Mr. Patel or Mr. Mehta and Mr. Poonyabhai will furnish me with a complete list of such voters who voted for them. It is, of course, difficult for me to trace them as I have no access to the Counterfoils which would tell me who voted and I could then find whether firms, or absentees, or dead men voted in last week's elections. According to our Bombay Municipal Act a list of the persons who voted is officially furnished to us. This was due to the amendments of the original Act secured chiefly through the advocacy of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in order to check the wholesale personations for which the Mandvi Ward had earned a notorious reputation. In one election petition in the Small Cause Court Mr. Karmati Pirbhai once proved 1,000 cases of personation. I am relying on my memory for the figure, but I am inclined to believe the figure was larger than 1,000. I believe in the interests of the purity of elections the Electoral Rules and Regulations should make it obligatory on the returning officer to furnish a list to the candidates of the voters who voted, without of course disclosing for whom they voted. The Municipal Act after amendment used to give even the information for whom the voters voted, and Mr. Shepherd used to furnish this information readily, but it was stopped by Mr. Caddell. Of course in the Ballot system no such disclosure is possible unless it is first established that there were personations. Then the corresponding voting papers would be examined. But the difficulty is to find out who have voted. I do not know whether the Tribunal contemplated by the Electoral Rules would permit an election Petitioner to examne the Counterfoil Books in order to enable him to discover what firms or absentees or dead men have actually voted. I shall ask for such inspection in case I do petition.

Mr. Patel is a lawyer. Lawyers ought to know better than laymen what is personation under the Electoral Rules. Even laymen know firms cannot vote as the thousands of firms which appeared in the municipal election roll have been eliminated from the Council Election Roll. Every laymen certainly knows that if he is not the person entered in the roll he cannot vote without being guilty of personation as defined in the rules whether the name be a firm's designation, or some dead ancestor.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Nov. 8.

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

PATEL, PETIT AND JINNAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me please, to state what is regarded to be the most sensible view according to most people, interested in the elections, to the Legislative Assembly. From among the candidates contesting the two general constituency seats, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad and Mr. N. M. Dumasia never enter into the considerations of at least the Nationalist voters. Mr. Barodawala, who is attempting to come in by seeking the suffrage of the Moslems of this city, is similarly out of the considerations of Nationalist voters. Because, as you once rightly expressed, the best service that the voters could do to him is to ignore him. So, out of the three candidates there remain only Messrs. Husseinbhoy Lalji and Jinnah. Enough has been said in your paper in support of the unquestionably superior claims of Mr. Jinnah, in spite of Mr. Husseinbhoy's admirable adherence to the Swaraj Party. The question before the voters is to send up the best candidate and not merely a Swarajist one.

In the case of Mr. Patel, there is no room at all, for two opinions. He is both, the best candidate and a Swarajist. He, therefore, should be sent at the top of the polls. Then, we have to choose between Messrs. Petit and Jamnadas Dwarkadas. This is rather a difficult and delicate task. But, a little weighing of the claims of both induces one to decide in favour of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit. The main question is, who would prove more useful during his part best in the "Chapter of Destruction"? Mr. Petit, holding as independent views, has always proved himself a tough fighter. His manifesto a scheme of action almost similar to that of the Swaraj Party. [illegible] best theory' of British domination is nonsensical talk. Along with Mr. Jinnah he holds that the time for direct action is not yet and therefore he is neither a Congressman nor a non-co-operator. But, while the non-cooperation within the Councils will flourish, Mr. Petit won't be found the less of a fighter than Messrs. Jinnah and Malaviya, both independent candidates. Messrs. Petit, Jinnah and Malaviya will, therefore make as good representatives as any of the Swarajists.

Can we say the same about Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas? Hardly. In the first place, Mr. Jamnadas has faith in the interlinking of India and England by inscrutable Providence, which can be excelled only by Mrs. Besant. He and his party will not join in uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction. In brief his mind will always be governed by another mastermind. I don't pretend to exhaust all the weak points of Mr. Jamnadas as it is neither necessary nor possible to do in a letter like this. But, the one or two things mentioned, stand in prominent contrast with the claims of Mr. Petit and establish his superiority as between the two.

It is up to the voters of Bombay to do their duty by themselves and by their country. In my opinion and I share this with many, Messrs. Patel, Petit and Jinnah will deserve most the confidence of the citizens of Bombay.—Yours, etc.

T. V. PARVATE.

"LEST WE FORGET."

C.-IN.-C.'S APPEAL ON BEHALF OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

We are requested to publish the following autograph letter of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, appealing on behalf of the ex-service men. As there will be no issue of "the Chronicle" on Saturday, we are publishing the letter to-day:—

I am confident that, on Armistice day, I shall not appeal to the public in vain, on behalf of those men who made that Day one of Victory in the Cause of our Empire. As President of the Ex Services Association India, I ask that everyone, according to his means contribute to the funds of that body, either through the local branch of the association, or direct to the Secretary Ex Services Association Delhi. Contributions however small will be gladly welcomed.

During the past year the Association has given practical assistance to nearly 1000 ex service men, & their dependents, and is watching carefully over the welfare of many others in India. At this time of trade depression and unemployment it is particularly desirable and indeed specially necessary, that we should do an utmost to assist our ex service men. They came forward in times of emergency and freely risked their lives without counting the cost. It is our duty as this our "Poppy Day" to fulfil the debt which we owe to them.

"Lest we forget"

Rawlinson
C-in-C

The following has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the empire the fifth anniversary of the Armistic should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the Glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m. Railway Time on the 11th November. His Majesty also desires that all Christian Churches should hold their services at such hours as will enable two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.

In order that all should be enabled to observe simultaneously this moment of solemn silence, the following arrangements have been made in Bombay City. At 11 a.m. Railway Time, guns will be fired at Colaba, near the Gymkhana Ground, and near Grant Road Station. For the North of the Island certain mills will be asked to blow a prolonged blast on their syrens. On the tramway system cars will be stopped. On these signals it is hoped that all locomotion and movement in streets, in factories, schools and offices will instantly cease and remain suspended for the space of two minutes.

As on the last occasion, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay confidently appeals to all organizations controlling labour and shipping to give wide publicity to His Majesty's wishes and to assist in making impressive this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen.

PUNJAB COUNCIL ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

Raja Narendra Nath has been re-elected unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Council by the landholders' constituency (non-Mahomedan).

Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai has been elected unopposed to the Punjab Council by the Industries constituency.

OUR BARODA LETTER.

THE GAEKWAR'S RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 3.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, who is at present in Europe, will sail from Marseilles for India on the 9th inst., as the programme stands at present. He will land at Bombay on the 23rd instant, when, at the request of the many Baroda subjects residing in Bombay, he has consented to accept "chabadi." He will also be welcomed by the Government of Bombay with due honour. The reception will be a simple one. It is expected that Their Highnesses will leave Bombay, accompanied by their staff on the night of the 25th either by a special train or by the Kathiawar Express and will arrive at Baroda on the 26th. He will be received at Baroda by the Resident, the members of the Royal family, prominent officers, and the Sardars of the State and a representative Boy Scouts troops from several centres in the State.

As His Highness is coming to Baroda after recovery from a serious illness and after the cruel blow of fate in the shape of the bereavement of the late Maharaj Kumar Shrimant Jayasinghrao, the people are very anxious to see the Maharaja and too greet him in person. For a long time, this desire of the people has been inevidence. It has therefore been decided that His Highness's *entree* into Baroda will be a public one and that he will proceed to the Laxmivilas Palace from the Railway Station in a carriage and four which will be driven very slowly. The procession will not take the short route via Kothi but will go further up through Ranpura, by the Jubilee Gardens and the High Court and will traverse the whole of the Palace Road. The road will be lined by the school children who will welcome the Maharaja with flowers and cheers. No "pan supari" will be accepted on the way to the Rajmahal.

It is, however, likely that a special but a very simple 'Darbar' will be held on the same evening either at the Palace or at the Nyayamandir (the High Court) when His Highness will accept addresses from several bodies, Associations and institutions. It is expected that after his arrival, His Highness will be in Baroda for sometime, after which he will proceed to all the four prants of the Raj, one after the other, for personally inspecting the condition of the people. His Highness will probably sail for England again in April next, to be present at the opening of the Imperial Exhibition next spring.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

accepted, but not without expression of regret on the part of the Union Government, that owing to my association it would not be possible to extend to Sir Benjamin Robertson all the courtesies and hospitalities, to which the representative of the Government of India was entitled I was by no means eager to drag down Sir Benjamin to the black man's level, nor did I consider it wise for one who was to plead for equality of his countrymen with subjects of His Majesty to begin by admitting his own inferiority.

SECRET CABLES.

In the end I felt constrained to decline in the circumstances to proceed to South Africa as Government's representative. My decision at that time brought hard words on me from critics in India and several expressions of natural disappointment from our countrymen in South Africa. But entire correspondence between the two Governments had unfortunately been by means of secret cables, which I could not then divulge for exculpating myself. What, however, was my surprise when General Smuts disclaimed responsibility for it in 1921? How could a constitutional Governor-General, I wondered, purporting to speak on behalf of the Government of the Union have raised a tremendous difficulty of that kind without the knowledge of his Prime Minister? I tried to probe the matter further, but succeeded only in discovering that there were other things than the Partition of Bengal of which no one was desirous of accepting paternity. All the information that has since come to my knowledge regarding Sir Benjamin's deputation in 1920 goes only to vindicate my judgment in refusing to join it on an inferior status. Let us indulge the hope, however faint, that the exchange of invitations and offers of hospitality between the Maharajah of Alwar and General Smuts may herald the fall of the barrier which now baffles all the diplomatic skill of the India Office and the Government of India.

ISOLATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

General Smuts has other remarks about me. I am thankful and proud that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru associated himself and also in fact the millions of India with my demand of equality with any class of His Majesty's subjects within the Empire. The people of South Africa except the Cape are unable to tolerate even the mention of that demand, their constitution and their traditional belief alike forbids it. A shrewd English friend, in whose rounded experience as well as sturdy liberalism I have utmost faith, once observed that the question of Indians in South Africa was simply insoluble. All that can be hoped for is complete isolation of that dominion. The Cabinet of Great Britain incurred serious responsibility in permitting the Boer ideals to travel beyond the borders of the Union. Till Kenya and the whole of British Africa, excepting the intractable patch, where the only choice is between General Hertzog and General Smuts are completely emancipated from colour prejudice which threatens the very conception of human brotherhood and hangs like black cloud over the future of the race, it is impossible for Indians or indeed for any non-white races to feel safe within the British Empire.

Sir Tej Bahadur has devised and the Imperial Conference has blessed the means of accentuating the isolation of South Africa. I am not prepared how can I say that it will succeed, but I hope with all my heart that it will. Having supported him we are now bound to try a plan with all our skill and vigour. This does not mean that we should relax any of the efforts which non-official opinion has by general consensus resolved to make in order to bring home our undeniable rights to the Imperial authorities in London. We cannot afford to do so till we see tangible proof that the Kenya wrong will be righted. There could be no doubt Sir Tej Banadur has rendered service for which he is entitled to admiration, gratitude and love of all sections of his countrymen. Nor can we withhold from Lord Peel the meed of appreciation which he has rightly earned. It is a pity, but truth requires that one should qualify the appreciation by the remark that the Secretary of State's gallant stand is somewhat belated. Lord Reading's Government have crowned their sustained and brave advocacy of Indian cause by complete confidence and support which they have apparently extended to their accredited representatives during these difficult negotiations.

LATEST CABLES.

GEN. SMUTS' DEPARTURE POSTPONED

LONDON, Nov. 8.

General Smuts was due to sail for South Africa to-morrow, but postponed his departure for a week owing to developments arising out of the work of the Imperial Conference.

LATER

Reuter understands that there is reason to believe that the postponement of General Smuts' departure for South Africa for a week is due to advices from the Continent indicating the possibility of General Smuts' effectively contributing to the solution of the Continental imbroglio. General Smuts is cooperating very closely with the Foreign Office and it is believed he is also in close touch with Continental sources entitled to speak on behalf of their respective Governments.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Tokio.—Many of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's liners are tied up owing to a strike of their employees as a consequence of the proposed reduction of seamen's sailing allowance.—Reuter.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN TURKEY

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Constantinople.—A message from Angora reports that an agreement has been reached between the British group holding Anatolian Railway shares and the Turkish Minister of Public Works under which the group is authorised to build a line between Angora, the Black Sea and Port Bofi.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Sir John Jordan in a speech at the China Association dinner in London to-day referring to the efforts to develop inter-Imperial trade declared that trade outside the Empire was equally important. China's foreign trade was nearly three hundred millions sterling. China was the largest undeveloped market in the world to-day. British trade with China was unsatisfactory, for example the export of cotton goods to China in the first six months of 1923 was only about one-eighth of the export to India. At that rate the trade would only employ fifty thousand. Disorganisation in China was not only a cause of the decrease, but the very foundations of British trade in China was being undermined by new insidious assaults from without. The Soviet envoys in Peking were preaching to applauding audiences of Chinese statesmen doctrines which had brought Russia to her present state and the seed was being sown in receptive soil for the harvest of similar upheavals in China. Incessant vigilance was necessary to maintain the British position in China in the present conditions in the whole of the Eastern world.—Reuter.

AMERICAN ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Akron (Ohio).—General Patrick, the Chief of the Army Air Service announces that the War Department has proposed to send an aeroplane fleet around the world next spring. It will start from the East Coast and fly to the Pacific coast, thence to Alaska and across the Bering Strait and then via the Islands to India whence it will fly to Persia, Scandinavia, Greenland and home.—Reuter.

DONOGHUE'S LATEST.

ADMITS OFFER, BUT DENIES DEFINITE SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Donoghue says he has certainly been approached about riding for Galstaun in India, but nothing has been definitely settled.—Reuter.

The "Pioneer" understands that the New Legislative Assembly will meet at Delhi sometime during the latter half of January.

A Delhi message of November 8th says:—The sad news has reached here that Captain Watts of Kurrum Militia and Mrs. Watts were murdered this morning at Parachinar. Details are anxiously awaited.

MISSING PAGE

9 NOVEMBER 1923 |

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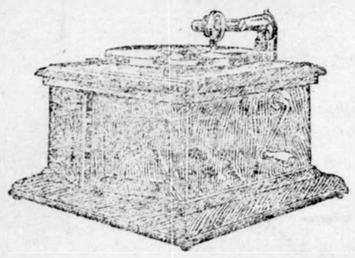

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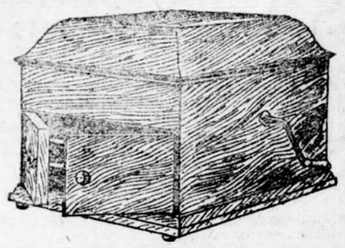

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AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AT PUSA.

HOW CULTIVATORS MAY GET BETTER RETURNS.

The recent investigations on wheat in Indi arose from a discussion on this crop which took place at a meeting of the Board of Agriculture in 1906 (see the chapter on the Indian wheat problem in Wheat in India, pp. 155-160), says a communique from the Directorate Information. The most important results are the following:—

(a) It has been proved that wheats of high grain quality and of a similar class of Manitoba wheat can be grown all over India, both under dry cultivation and also with irrigation.

(b) Two new varieties, Pusa 4 and Pusa 12, which combine high yield, good milling and baking qualities, strong straw and resistence to rust have been evolved and tested in the field. Numerous samples have also been milled and baked in England by a large number of millers with satisfactory results. It has been demonstrated that the wheats which suit the Home millers best are those in greatest demand by the people of India for their own food.

(c) The principles of distribution of improved varieties have been worked out and are now in active operation in many parts of India; It is estimated that the area under Pusa 12 and Pusa 4 during the past wheat season (1921-22) is over 750,000 acres. The increased profit to the grower is not less than Rs. 15 per acre per annum so that the annual dividend due to the growth of these two varieties is at least Rs. 1,12,50,000. Already Pusa 4 and Pusa 12 command a high premium in the local markets which varies from six annas to ten annas a maund (82 lb.). These varieties possess the added character of being able to mature with less water than the ordinary Indian wheats—a great advantage when the supply of water in the canals is short.

(d) The classification of the wheats of the Punjab was completed in 1908 when pure seed of the types in bulk and a scheme for the testing of these varieties in the field were submitted to the local Agricultural Department. These suggestions were adopted and now one of the types, Punjab 11, covers over 600,000 acres. The increased profit to the growers is at least ten rupees an acre so that the dividend on this investigation now amounts to over Rs. 60,00,000 a year. For this work the thanks of the Punjab Government were received.

TOBACCO.

The investigations on tobacco have not been conducted on quite such a broad basis as those on wheat and have been restricted to a study of the varieties grown in India, to the agriculture of the crop in Bihar, to the isolation of a type suitable for cigarettes and to the discovery of the best method of curing the product with the means at the disposal of the cultivator. This work was undertaken at the request of the Imperial Tobacco Company whose experts had failed to solve the problem. A type of tobacco, Pusa 28, was isolated which fulfilled all the conditions and which gave higher yield and an improved product when cured by a slight modification of the country method. Suitable methods of seed growing and seed distribution have been devised. The area sown every year from seed produced at Pusa has now reached 50,000 acres. The increased value of the crop is at least Rs. 30 an acre so that the dividend on this item is now Rs. 15,00,000 a year. Now that Type 28 is proving a great success in Madras, the area is likely to expand very rapidly. In a few years the dividend on Type 28 should reach Rs. 1,50,00,000 a year now that the seed distribution is being actively developed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FRUIT PACKING.

From 1910 to 1919, an investigation of the fruit industry of Baluchistan was undertaken and a small experimental station for fruit was started at Quetta. An improved method of packing fruit was devised which has been adopted widely by the trade. Important railway concessions to the mutual advantage of the growers and of the carrying companies were pressed for and obtained as a result of first hand experience in packing and selling fruit in India. Thanks to the support of the Railway Board and of two Local Governments, these concessions are now in operation over the whole of India. The value of this work, at a moderate estimate is Rs. 1,50,000 a year. On account of better packing and better transport facilities, the grapes of Baluchistan and Afghanistan now travel without damage over the whole of India. Previously, they could be sent short distances only and the local price was low. It has since risen threefold.

At a moderate estimate, the annual money value of these three items is Rs. 1,89,00,000. This is 29 times the total cost of the Section from 1905 to 1922 or 315 times the present annual expenditure. Moreover, the dividends are rapidly increasing. In the case of wheat, the dividends have to be divided between the Botanical Section and the Provinces. In the case of tobacco and the development of the fruit trade the work has been done by the Botanical Section alone.

SAVING OF IRRIGATION WATER.

Since 1910, attention has been paid to the saving of irrigation water in wheat growing and to the working out of the principles involved. The results have been published and have attracted wide attention. It has been proved by actual trials at Quetta and in North-West India that at least one-third of the irrigation water now used for wheat is wasted and not only yields no revenue but also tends to lower the fertility of the soil. A similar state of things has been found to obtain in the case of the sugar cane crop. The results are now being applied in the design of the new Sarda Canal in Rohilkhand and are likely to spread to all new irrigation projects. The reorganisation of old canals and the sale of water by volume of groups of villages is considered by many to be only a question of time. The present Revenue from the Government canals in India is about Rs. 75,000,000 a year. If the irrigation water now wasted could be retrenched there would be a very material increase in the Revenue.

SOIL EROSION AND SURFACE DRAINAGE.

About the year 1910 it was proved at Pusa that the loss of fertility due to poor surface drainage was very great and could easily be prevented. This led to a study of surface drainage and soil erosion all over India, the results of which were brought together in Pusa Bulletin 53 and other papers. The matter was discussed at the Board of Agriculture in 1916 when all the proposals of the Imperial Economic Botanist were adopted. This work has drawn attention to the need of better surface drainage and to the checking of further erosion. Work is in progress on this question in Assam, in Southern India, in Bombay, and the Central Provinces, in the Punjab, United Provinces and in Bihar and Orissa. As an example of the benefits obtained from better surface drainage, the experience of the Manager of the Dholi Estate near Pusa may be quoted. On this estate several areas which previously could not be let to tenants at all were, after drainage, let out at high rates for chillies and tobacco. In 1914, one of these drained areas under chillies was let for 90 rupees a bigha, another under tobacco for 140 rupees a bigha. Such ac[illegible]s, which have resulted from the work of [illegible]ical Section, are now leading to in[illegible]ation in many parts of India [illegible] difficult to say with any [illegible]s what is the total annual [illegible] the case of the tea crop in [illegible]rtainly very great. The [illegible] the Sugar Committee laid [illegible]ress on improved surface drainage [illegible] the development of sugarcane cultivation.

SUN-DRYING OF VEGETABLES.

In connection with the war, a method of sun-drying and compressing vegetables was worked out at Quetta and the product was tested by the Army in the field. With the help of Sir Leonard Rogers, F.R.S., the anti-scorbutic and anti-beri-beri properties of these sun-dried vegetables were investigated at the Medical College, Calcutta. The anti-beri-beri vitamines were found to be preserved almost intact while the anti-scorbutic vitamines were retained completely in some and to varying extents in others. The military value of this work is very considerable as sun-dried vegetables are easily transported by mules and can be dropped from aeroplanes into beleaguered fortresses. One of the reasons for the surrender of Kut was the ravages of scurvy and beri-beri among the troops.

In addition to the improved varieties already mentioned, a number of new types of wheat, gram 'patwa' (Hibiscus cannabinus) and linseed are now being tested in various tracts with successful results. Seed distribution schemes are being set in motion to bring these types to the notice of cultivators.

PRINCIPLES [illegible]STRIBUTION.

The growth [illegible] seed in Ind[illegible] the extent [illegible] takes plac[illegible] been in[illegible] which [illegible] base[illegible] tri[illegible] [illegible] cotto[illegible] mixing o[illegible] place.

SOIL AERA[illegible] DEVELOPMEN[illegible]

The recognition of the great part played by soil aeration in Indian agriculture arose from investigations carried out in the Quetta valley. A large amount of experimental work and a number of papers have been written on this subject which have found a permanent place in the literature of agricultural science and which have led to an enormous amount of work all over the world. Two practical applications have already taken place in India. I have already dealt with one—the saving of irrigation water. The other has been developed by Dr. Clouston who found that by the addition of organic matter and water the uncultivated 'bhata' soils in the Central Provinces (which possess great natural porosity and are aerated above the ordinary) can be made into garden lands of the best quality. The work on soil aeration has led to the study of root development and to its significance in variety trials and seed distribution.

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Is your appetite poor? Does your food disagree with you? Are there stomach pains? Is the complexion sallow or the skin blotchy and pimply? Do you sleep badly and wake up tired and irritable?

Doan's Dinner Pills are a reliable medicine for any disorder of the liver, stomach and bowels. They regulate digestion and so ensure new, rich, life-giving blood. They strengthen the bowels and promote a natural action. They have no griping or binding effect, and do not start a medicine-taking habit.

An occasional dose of Doan's Dinner Pills will cleanse and tone the entire digestive system, overcome all tendency to sluggish liver or constipation, and brace you up in every way.

But do not rely entirely upon a regulative medicine; try to keep well by nature's plan. Careful living, plain wholesome diet, daily exercise, and a glass of water night and morning should ensure to you a maintenance of the sound health which Doan's Dinner Pills have restored.

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very ki[illegible] the necessary [illegible]

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[illegible] containing 1 phial of liniment and three Rs. 7; Rs. 9 for foreign including transit ex[illegible]uses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

This medicine is an infallible remedy for impotency, involuntary discharges and sexual debility resulting from excess in sexual intercourse. It completely cures the defects caused by masturbation and other akin habits It is also specific for the after effects of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The use of this medicine to women during the period of menstruation is specially recommended.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,

I finished your pills a month ago and I feel thay have done some good, so kindly send me a phial more.

Yours faithfully,
PARS RAM,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, No. 2.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Your medicine has given me considerable relief. It has not cured me completely so my being a chronic case kindly send the same medicine at your earliest convenience and oblige

Yours faithfully,
MOHAN LAL,
Amroha, Distt. Bareilly.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I once got from you a phial that has cured me altogether but I am in need of it for a friend. So kindly send the same medicine per V. P. P. and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
UTTAM CHAND,
Multan.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Your medicine has completely cured me of my complaints for which I thank you very much.

Yours faithfully,
DIWAN SUNDAR DASS,
Dulapore (Distt. Hoshiar.)

DEAR SIR,

I derived the full benefit from your medicines, so kindly send 42 pills for me and 42 for my friend. I shall feel grateful to you.

Yours faithfully,
MOHAMMAD BUKHISH
Bahawalpore.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

Sheikh GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian, St. 73,
1 LAHORE.

WOMEN FRANCHISE.

CELEBRATION IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)
MADRAS, Nov. 7.

A public meeting was held this evening at Gokhale Hall to celebrate the enfranchisement of Indian women and first vote of India's daughters for S[illegible] The Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami [illegible] presided and he read to the meeting letter he had received from their Ex[illegible] cies Lord and Lady Willingdon which was as follows:—"Will you be good enough to give them our felicitations and tell them that we feel sure that women's vote in this presidency will always go to that party which takes practical steps to give fair, just and equal treatment to all classes and conditions of our people?" Among the audience were a fairly large number of ladies and Dr. Annie Besant, Mrs. Cousins, Lady Sadasiva Iyer figured prominently among the speakers.

STABILITY OF THE PRESS.

SPECTATOR'S SCHEME.

The first meeting of the life members of the "Spectator" was held in mail week at the Hotel Cecil. The life membership plan [illegible] recently inaugurated by Mr. St. Loe [illegible] the editor, [illegible] ready [illegible] is [illegible] said [illegible] ...stors, and [illegible] ...mendous debt of gratitude to Major Astor. He was the man who gave back to the nation its "Times", and that was a tremendous national service. The sudden convulsion caused at Lord NorthCliffe's death made him (Mr. Strachey))feel how unstable a newspaper was under modern conditions, and how one hoped that "The Times" would not be sold across the counter like a piece of cheese or a glass of beer. Major Astor, at great sacrifice of time and energy, stepped into the breach when the position seemed almost hopeless. He had at once restored the prestige of "The Times" and made it a great national judicial organ of public opinion.

The Chairman, who is an honorary life member of the "Spectator", said that all present appreciated what Mr. Strachey was doing. He not only gave them the benefit of his wise comments on current affairs, together with those of other writers who viewed the world from similar standpoints to his own, but also gave the hospitality of his columns to sincere, genuine expositors of other points of view. The question of a stable Press had always been an important one, and to-day it was not less important than before. With regard to "The Times", their idea of stabilization was to get a body of trustees and holders of important offices in the country, whose duty would be, not to assist in the management or running of the paper, because there were bound to be difficulties in that, but rather to safeguard the future of "The Times."

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS, of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Stubborn Case of Boils & Pimples

"Can honestly say I am quite cured"

Our portrait is of Mr. W. BRIDAL, 27, Strand Street, Newtown, Mountain Ash, South Wales, Great Britain, who writes:

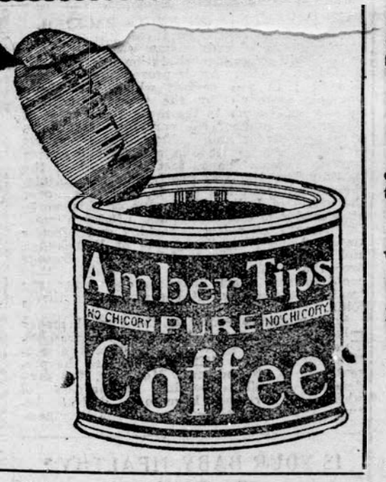
"It gives me great pleasure in telling you about the remarkable cure I found in Clarke's Blood Mixture for boils and pimples. After having suffered from time to time from both, and trying all kinds of so-called remedies, and being under doctor's treatment, I thought of Clarke's Blood Mixture, having tried it years ago with success for a similar complaint. After taking one bottle it seemed to drive them out, and after the second bottle I found a decided improvement, and continuing with your Mixture I can honestly say I am quite cured."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.



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SOLID SILVER COFFEE SET

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

We give a prize of High intrinsic value, every month, to the customer who sends us the greatest number of words made up from the letters found in every Thermotin of Amber Tips Tea or Coffee.

August's prize—, A Solid Silver Tea Set—, was won by a lady who had purchased only SIX TINS.

September's prize—, A Solid Silver Coffee Set—, was won by a lady who had purchased only THIRTEEN TINS.

Full instructions and one letter will be found in every one Pound Thermotin of Amber Tips Tea or Coffee.

The prize for November will be,

A SOLID SILVER COFFEE SET

AMBER TIPS is the only firm in India which produces ONLY PURE COFFEE. If you want a really delicious cup of rich, fragrant Coffee, try Amber Tips, which is packed in the Thermotin, the most efficient and up to date method of packing either Tea or Coffee.

Our Special Offer for One Week only

P. WORN WOOLLEN BLANKETS

A Bale of 50 at Rs. 160/- 12 Blankets for Rs. 45/-
6 Blankets for Rs. 24/- 3 Blankets for Rs. 13/-
1 Blanket for Rs. 5/-

MOFFUSIL ORDERS MUST ACCOMPANY CASH.

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LARGEST IMPORTERS OF P. WORN WOOLLEN CLOTHING
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PUNCTUALITY is the soul of business."
"Quite right, my dear sir, I'm Newrlate of the West End Watch Company. If you put your office staff to carry WEST END WATCHES, punctuality will be the soul of your business. Nothing like them for accurate time-keeping. We've sold two million in India already, which is proof of the pudding, you'll agree.
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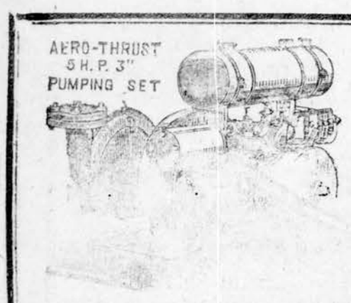
Beware other standard goodsh are made in Rolled Gold. Full particulars will be gladly furnished
New Enlarged Catalogue sent FREE to any address



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Let us see that your children are properly equipped in mind and body so as to be fully prepared to take advantage of their heritage.

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Therefore anything that will improve the condition of the Deformed children must be welcomed by all of us. If your child is suffering from any deformity, such as Spinal Curvature, Infantile Paralysis, Scrofula, Curve Legs, Club Foot or any other kind of Deformity and also Umbilical Hernia, and any other Rupture, please do not fail to call at our place and you will see how hundreds of deformed children are attended by us.

Along with our Deformity Institution we have our complete X-Ray department where we examine, if necessary, the patients under X-Rays for accurate and Scientific diagnosis.

SUPERINTENDENT,
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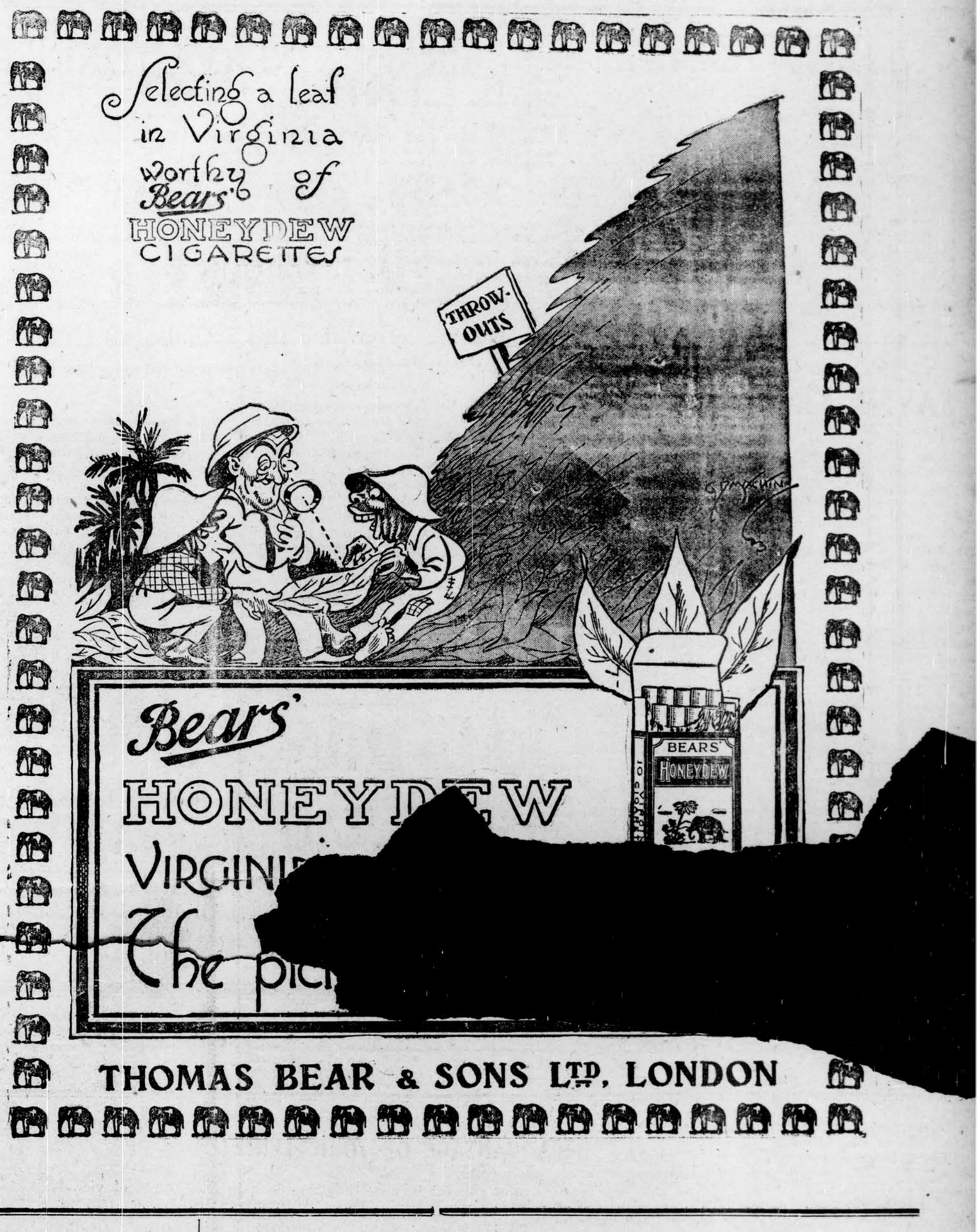
(N. POWELL & Co.)
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.



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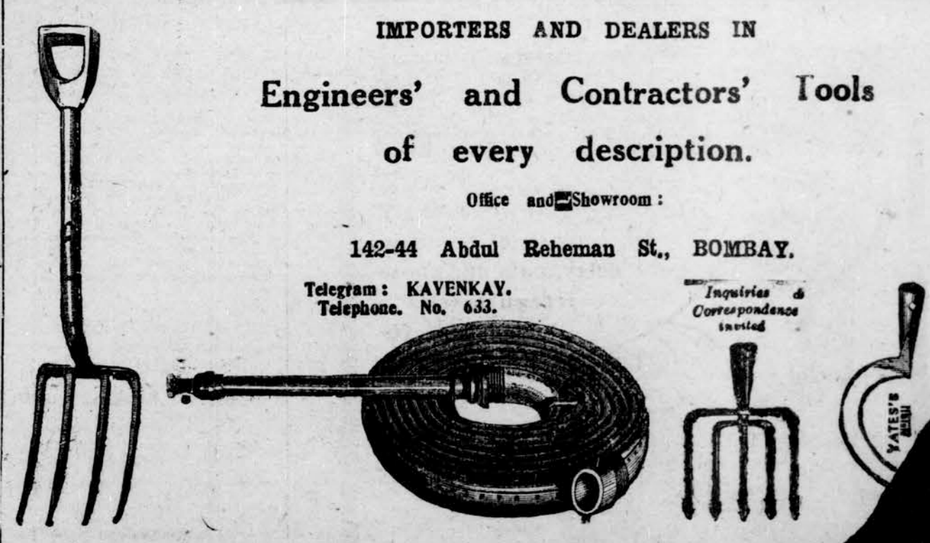

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SENSATIONAL REVIEW BY THE PRESS.

LE FIGARO.

"To make gold, and find out the secret of everlasting youth: such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second. What are, then the chief qualities of youth? Strength and health. To remain, in spite of the weight of years, well and robust, is not that eternal youth? Judge, therefore, of the sensation created by Dr. Brown Sequard's famous discovery.

Following out the eminent Professor's theories, a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name **Elixir Godineau** the effects of which are surprising."

LE TEMPS.

"**The Elixir Godineau** is now constantly talked of by the Press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country; it is a first class, strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power."

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

"The great success of the **Elixir Godineau** increased from day to day and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigour every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of."

L'EVENEMENT.

"The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years age is restored by the **Elixir Godineau**, one of the valuable conquests of men of modern science. The effects of this marvellous philtre are not limited to this; chlorosis, anæmia, paralysis, etc., disappear as by enchantment through using this Elixir, and cures in great numbers are an everyday occurrence."

LA FRANCE MODERNE.

"Medical science makes every day new and important progress. After the cure, of man, his regeneration has now been discovered. The fountain of youth is no longer a table, thanks to the **Elixir Godineau**. Life is given a stronger basis, is prolonged. Youth is

THE GREAT FRENCH DISCOVERY

ELIXIR GODINEAU

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC

or the ELIXIR OF LIFE made according to the famous discovery of Prof. Brown Sequard, containing the spermatic or ovular cells extracted from the most essential, the most generous and the most vigorous parts of animals, much more powerful and healthy than hitherto employed. It is sweet and very pleasant to take and easily assimilated by the system, without producing any disturbance of the digestive tract. It far surpasses all other preparations as an appetiser and a general Tonic. Verily, ELIXIR GODINEAU is an embodiment of health, vigour and strength.

Diseases in which Elixir Godineau has been found of immense value:

Abscess (scrofulous), Affections of the Heart, Brain, Nerves or of the Respiratory Organs, Albuminaria Amenorrhœa, Blenorrhœa, Dysminorrhœa, Spermatorrhœa, Vomiting (in pregnancy) Hœmorrhage (uterine or of the brain, teeth or lungs), Anaemia, Debility, Excesses of all kinds, Chloroses. Insanity, Loss of Memory, Fatigue in Maternity, Overwork, Exhaustion, Langour, Gangrene, Newrosis of the Heart or Brain, Nervousness, Paralysis, general or facial, Sleeplessness, Headache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Consumption, Tuberculosis, Diabetes, Cramp, Barrenness, Impotence, Consequences of Measles, Asthma, Cancer, Convalesence after pleurisy or attacks of Influenza, Malaria, etc.

Price per Bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 Bottles Rs. 40.

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WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY?

"Experiments show that the ovaric, or spermatic cells, which compose the **Elixir Godineau** produce notable modifications in the whole being very rapidly, almost in a few hours. Through prolific action of the cells an enormous afflux of new anatomical elements is brought into play. Sudden and intense irruptions of new cells appear, not only in one part, but in the whole of the organic system, by means of diffusion of the therapeutic agent. The afflux of embrionate elements being enormous they appear in the lungs, the liver, the muscles, the cellular tissues, and whichever the affected organ may be; battle rages between these new elements and the bacilli, in order that the latter may be absorbed and destroyed, then the morbid tissue is slowly reabsorbed and disappears; the young cells, on the contrary, prosper with wonderful activity, and soon form into new tissue.

No disease or affection exists for which the **Elixir Godineau** may not be prescribed; in all cases of affections tending to diminish the power of nutrition, diabetis, obesity, chronic rheumatism, and even in long protracted convalescence, it has produced marvellous results. The only wish then, that can be expressed is, that the new remedy should make rapid strides and come into everyday use."

DR. PAUL BLYTTE. (*Journal de la Sante.*)

"Returning to scientific considerations, we say that the **Elixir Godineau** is recommended and prescribed by the French and foreign medical authorities of highest repute: this life specific has never failed and has never disturbed the organic system.

All of these admit having prescribed it with success *in lymphathic cases to women suffering from anæmia, exhausted by hœmorrhage or after laborious confinement, to old enfeebled people, to persons suffering from fevers caught in hot climates, from tropical anæmia, from disease of the spinal marrow, from partial paralysis, and senile softening of the brain.*" DR. JULES LAFAGE.

Laureate of the Paris Medical University, etc., etc.

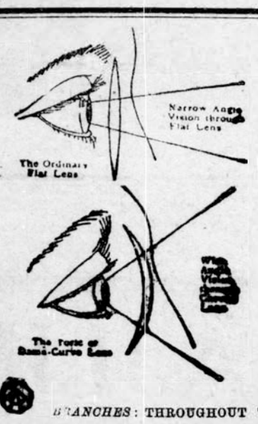
"We cannot too highly recommend the use of the **Elixir Godineau** in treatment against Influenza; the only way of escaping from Influenza is to remain in a perfect state of health and to offer efficient resistance against this sad affection.

One of the uses, much neglected however, of the **Elixir Godineau**, and yet one of the most practical is the taking of the Elixir during the weaning period. How difficult it is to go through this period without accident is well known, particularly for weak and sickly children. The **Elixir Godineau** given in doses of from one to two tea-spoonsful a day, facilitates the transition from exclusively liquid to solid food, transition, which ordinarily taking place abruptly, is often most dangerous to children."

DR. BERNAIN. (*Journal de la Sante.*)

"Not only is the **Elixir Godineau** all powerful againstimpotency, barrenness, chlorosis, and menstrual disorders, but it is also a sovereign cure for consumption, if it does not destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis it increases the individual resistance, arrests the progress of evil, repairs the breaches effected, for it is an essential element of reparation; it supplies in abundance cells intended to form fresh pulmonary tissue in of those wasted away by tuberculosis, having cavernous and ...mbed through diseases

DR. ALBERT. (*Journal de la Sante.*)



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Greater comfort because they afford an increased field of view. Do not distort objects seen. Conform to the shape of the eye and being dome-shaped give greater protection against flying particles of dust, insects, etc. We can make Toric Lenses to any Prescription, and can fit any frame.

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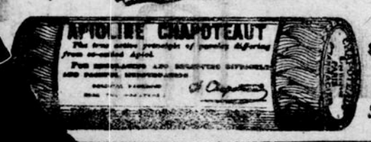
LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



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